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## MR. BALFOUR'S OBJECTIONS TO FOREIGN DEBATE

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Sets Forth Advantages of Secret Diplomacy — Views German Ambitions in Balkans

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
WESTMINSTER, England (Friday)—The allegations against the British forces in the Balkans, German ambitions in that region and the bearing on them of the results of the war, the restoration of Serbia, secret diplomacy and other topics were touched upon by A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a characteristic speech in the House of Commons today. On the first named topic, he repudiated in most vigorous and categorical terms any attempts to discredit the discipline and courage of the British forces in the Balkans, declaring such attempts had no foundation whatever.

As to German ambitions in the Balkans, he personally had the fullest confidence that the result of the war would defeat German ambitions of expansion through Austria to the Balkans, through Asia minor to the Persian Gulf and beyond. Serbia, he thought, might look forward with hope and confidence to the restoration of the Serbian Kingdom under conditions which would make its future more successful, more glorious, more full of promise than had been the case in the years preceding the great disaster.

After remarking with reference to the question raised of a possible Balkan offensive that it appeared to him unlikely that in the near future we could expect any operation on that front on a scale that would be comparable to the great operations now going on in France and elsewhere, Mr. Balfour turned to a philosophic discussion of the question of conducting foreign affairs. That there had been an attempt to keep foreign policy out of party politics and in consequence not to drag perpetually before the House discussions on foreign affairs, was because there had been in those days a great cleavage in the House of foreign questions. He thought that was most fortunate. He was the last person to undervalue the importance of debate in the House. On a fitting subject it was the lifeblood of a free country, but debates on foreign affairs could in no circumstances be conducted with the same openness as if the subject of discussion were the franchise bill.

When they were dealing with a multitude of nations, he said, "with some of whom we might have close political connections and with others of whom there might be possibilities of trouble," they must act with reticence and caution. If everything was said everywhere by everybody, domestic life would become impossible and secret diplomacy was not a criminal operation intended to cover up dark transactions. It was the extension to international relations of the conditions of private intercourse.

The relations between the different members of the human family, Mr. (Continued on page seven, column five)

## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

During the past 24 hours there has been little fighting on the western front. London reports that the French have improved their position slightly in the neighborhood of the Steenbeck, but that otherwise the situation has not changed. Berlin declares that the two days' fighting has resulted in favor of the Germans, and reports that by Thursday evening Langemarck and our lost position were again in our hands. This latter statement is officially denied by the British Press Bureau. Further south, on the Loos battle front, the British have secured the positions captured on Thursday afternoon and gained further ground west of Lens.

In the eastern theater, the situation is, once again, more favorable to the Allies. All Austro-German attacks in the neighborhood of Fokshani have been repulsed, whilst Petrograd reports that further to the northwest, in the neighborhood of Oca, the forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen have made no further gains.

German Claims Denied  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Official Press Bureau denies that the Germans have recaptured Langemarck, Belgium, which was captured by the British Thursday. The Press Bureau says:

The German wireless official communication today contains a series of misstatements. The right flank of the allied attack of Thursday was on the Ypres-Menin road. There was no attack between this road and the river Lys. The enemy, therefore, nearly doubled the length of the front of attack.

The enemy has not recovered Langemarck, nor did he make any attempt to do so. A British staff officer reported at 6 p. m. today that he had deemed necessary.

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## SLIGHT INCREASE IN BOSTON TAX RATE

Only a slight increase in the tax rate of Boston is probable for the coming year, according to reports received yesterday at the office of the Board of Assessors. Last year the rate was \$17.80 per \$1000; this year it is expected to be not more than 20 or 30 cents higher, or about \$18. City expenses will be greater, but there will be a large addition to the grand list because of the increase of small buildings in the suburbs and receipts from the taxation of intangible property will be larger. A few days ago it was estimated that there would be an increase of \$18,000,000 in the real estate grand list. Today this estimate was increased to \$23,000,000.

## PROVINCE VOTES FOR PROHIBITION

British Columbian Legislature Passes Prohibition Bill Following Proof of Irregularities in Vote From Overseas Soldiers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—At a special session of the Legislature of British Columbia, called at Victoria to receive the report of the commission appointed to investigate the overseas soldiers' vote on the prohibition referendum, passed a prohibition bill at 3:30 p. m. Friday.

The returns of the civilian vote, last year, were overwhelmingly in favor of prohibition; whilst the first returns of the overseas soldiers' vote were overwhelmingly against it, so that, for a time the issue was in doubt.

Following charges of fraud in connection with the overseas vote, a commission, composed of Messrs. Whiteside, Nelson and Pauline, members of legislature, appointed to investigate the evidence before commission in England, showed that, out of total of \$488 deferred votes only 3400 were legitimate. Many were "repeaters"; men in France were recorded as voting in England, and votes were even cast in the names of men listed as killed or missing. Elimination of fraudulent votes left a clean majority for prohibition.

Following the passage of the bill, which passed unanimously except for vote of Mr. Pooley of Esquimalt, Premier Brewster announced that the question of compensation was under advisement, and that a board may be appointed under public inquiries act to consider the matter.

The bill comes into effect Oct. 1. Efforts to have the date postponed to Jan. 1, to allow disposal of stocks, also to exempt beer and light wines are being made by the liquor interests.

Thursday—A special session of the British Columbia Legislature is being held for the purpose of considering the question of prohibition. At the time of the referendum on prohibition, the soldiers overseas exercised the franchise, and their vote overthrew the civilian vote, and prohibition was defeated. Three commissioners were sent to France and England to investigate the soldiers' vote, and these have just returned to Victoria and have filed their report. The "dry" at the time contended that there were irregularities in the taking of the vote in England, and it is stated that the report substantially bears out this contention. It is anticipated that the Government will bring down another prohibition measure.

## SEAMEN TO OPPOSE "GERMAN BRUTALITY"

LONDON, England (Friday)—To consider the crimes committed by Germany and seamen of German U-boats, was the official description of the purpose of the gathering here today of representatives of seamen's organizations of several allied and neutral countries. France, Italy, the United States, Canada, Australia, Holland, Belgium and the Scandinavian countries were represented by masters, mates, engineers, sailors, cooks and stewards.

J. Havelock Wilson, head of the British Seamen's Union, who presided, said in a speech:

"As seafaring men we should express in an uncertain language our opinion of German brutality. Suppose the seamen of the world make up their minds that, after giving Germans fair warning, they will, independently of all governments, show the Germans that the seafaring men of all nations will not permit themselves to be disgraced by working in a boat in which Germans sail? Not only will we punish German seamen but German shipowners as well."

## NO CANADIAN WHEAT FOR UNITED STATES

OTTAWA, Ont.—Export of flour to the United States was prohibited today through an order in council issued at the instance of the Canadian food controller. The order is to be in force during the life of a previous order prohibiting the exportation of wheat. It was specified, however, that the food controller could issue export licenses when, in his judgment, it was deemed necessary.

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## SOME TROOPS GOING TO CUBA

Island Republic's Offer of Training Ground Has Been Accepted by United States Government — Forces Start Soon

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Some American forces will proceed to the eastern end of Cuba for training at an early date. It was officially announced today. This is the result of an offer by the Cuban government to place a training ground at the disposal of the United States troops.

The State Department, in announcing acceptance of the offer, said:

"This generous offer has been accepted by this Government with great pleasure, and careful consideration has been given to the question as to who of the American forces would be most benefited by training in the Islands of Cuba.

"This question has now been determined, and American forces will proceed to the eastern end of Cuba for training at an early date.

"The action on the part of President Menocal, in making this friendly offer, is considered as a further proof of Cuba's desire to give cordial cooperation to the United States and to be of every assistance to it in the war which both countries are now waging for the rights of humanity against the Imperial German Government."

### New Englanders Pleased

News That Men Will Go to Ayer and Then to France Gives Satisfaction

News from Washington that the New England troops, comprising the twenty-sixth division in the regular army, will go soon to France, has been received with open satisfaction at all the regimental headquarters.

The troops composing the twenty-sixth division under command of Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards are picked entirely from New England. The list follows:

Maine: Second infantry, first field artillery and 13 companies of coast artillery.

Vermont: First infantry.

New Hampshire: First infantry, a machine gun troop of cavalry, battery A of field artillery, field hospital company No. 1, signal corps company No. 1 and four companies of coast artillery.

Massachusetts: Second infantry, fifth infantry, sixth infantry, eighth infantry, ninth infantry, first squadron of cavalry, one battalion of signal corps troops, first engineers, first and second field hospital companies, first and second ambulance companies and 12 companies of coast artillery.

Rhode Island: First squadron of cavalry, one battalion of field artillery, one ambulance company and 20 companies of coast artillery.

Connecticut: First and second infantry, first separate company of infantry, battery E and F of field artillery, one squadron of cavalry, one ambulance company, one field hospital company, one signal corps company and four companies of coast artillery.

While the coast artillery is now stationed at various New England forts and will not accompany the other troops going across to France it is the opinion in military circles that eventually they will be made into heavy artillery and sent over to support their own division, the twenty-sixth.

According to the Washington dispatch, the twenty-sixth division will go to France with the forty-second, or "rainbow division," after six weeks of preliminary training in this country, for four months of drill in the new tactics of trench warfare under United States and French supervising officers detached from the forces at the front.

The forty-second division will be under the command of Maj.-Gen. W. A. Mann. The term "rainbow" has been adopted to signify that this division is made up of small groups of troops selected from the national guard forces of 26 states, the object being that a representation of a large number of

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## BONDS TO BUY BAY STATE CARS APPROVED

The Public Service Commission today approved the issue by the Bay State Street Railway Company of an issue of notes to the amount of \$1,308,000 to be used for the purchase of new passenger cars.

## BOSTON BEGINS G. A. R. WELCOME

Delegations From All Parts of United States Are Arriving on Nearly Every Train for the National Encampment

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic and allied organizations from all parts of the United States are arriving in Boston today for the fifty-first national encampment which begins tomorrow and concludes Saturday. The Hotel Vendome, which will be the encampment headquarters, is the scene of many group reunions of comrades today.

Practically every train from the North, West or South, pulling into Boston stations today, unloads its delegation of G. A. R. veterans and members of the allied organizations. At both the South and North stations, as well as at the Huntington Avenue and the Back Bay substations, receiving committees of the Massachusetts Department of the G. A. R. are stationed to help the veterans in arriving and to take them to the Vendome, where they register and are assigned rooms.

Tonight a delegation of 250 veterans and delegates of allied organizations will arrive in Boston from Chicago armed with letters from the Chicago Board of Trade, the Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations, the veterans with this contingent will urge the convention to select Chicago for the meeting next summer. Another group from New Jersey is to have for its campaign cry "Atlantic City in 1918."

Whether the Russian Mission to the United States, headed by Baron Boris A. Bakhtinoff, Russian Ambassador to the United States, will take part in the parade awaits the decision of William J. Patterson, commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. It is a rule of the G. A. R. that only Civil War veterans and their auxiliaries may participate in their parades. A committee appointed by Mayor Curley, at a meeting yesterday at City Hall, will wait upon the commander-in-chief tomorrow at Hotel Vendome, with the object of settling the matter.

Grand Army Day, Tuesday, is to be set apart as one devoted to patriotism. Mayor Curley will ask every business house in Boston to close its doors, and yesterday Governor McCall issued a proclamation designating the day to be "observed by all our people in a way best suited to express their gratitude to the heroes," and especially requested the children "to press upon the line of march to testify to the respect these venerable men and to secure for themselves vivid memories of them to carry into another generation."

Mayor Curley has ordered all departments of the City Hall closed on Tuesday. In issuing the order the Mayor said this would probably be the last national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in New England for many years. Automobiles have been provided for 600 of the veterans who are to make the trip to Cambridge, Lexington and Concord, and it is expected that more automobiles will be offered.

James L. Hume of Kansas City, Mo., and Thomas L. Caldwell of Bound Brook, N. J., both of whom arrived in Boston today to attend the Grand Army convention, met at Niagara Falls while en route for Boston, not having seen or heard from each other since they were mustered out in 1865. Both served throughout the Civil War in company G, New York Volunteers.

This morning, several members of the Army Nurses Association arrived, including Mrs. Alice C. Wrisley, na-

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph from Underwood & Underwood  
Lord Robert Cecil

British Minister of Blockade, whose personal opinion on the Pope's peace appeal is set forth in an adjoining column

tional president of the association, of Jefferson City, Mo., and Mrs. C. C. Greene of Rochester, N. Y., where she is president of the Army Nurses Association of that city. Accompanied by National Chief of Staff W. L. Hawes, they toured the city in a machine loaned by Mayor Curley.

William W. Davis of Rome, N. Y., is attending the encampment. He served throughout the Civil War in the First Colorado Veteran Volunteers Cavalry, and was present at the Boston encampment in 1904.

A general information bureau was opened this morning in the Touraine, in charge of W. L. Gage of the national staff, assisted by Mrs. Ella F. Long, chairman and Mrs. Nellie M. Gross.

A delegation of Boy Scouts is furnishing aid to the visitors in a general way, and comprises members of troops 5 and 36 of Dorchester, troop 11 of Newton, troop 8 of Everett and troop 8 of Boston.

President Wilson has been invited to be in Boston Tuesday and address the veterans. Invitations also have been sent to Rabbi Stephen A. Wise, Louis

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## GERMAN DESTROYER DAMAGED BY BRITISH

LONDON, England (Saturday)—An engagement between British and German scouting ships in which one German destroyer and several mine sweepers were damaged was reported by the Admiralty today.

The biggest type of British vessels engaged in scouting took part in the fight, when they came upon the enemy ships. The British opened fire on the German destroyer, damaging her, but she escaped as did the mine sweepers the destroyer was convoying. Several of the latter were damaged.

"During the scouting operation on Thursday morning we were unable to find the destroyer and mine-sweeper owing to weather.

"During the engagement submarines attacked our light forces also. After this second action we were undamaged."

## FRENCH AIR RAID

PARIS, France—An air raid in which 111 French aeroplanes participated, dropping 13,000 kilograms of projectiles on German military establishments, was reported by the war office today.

Seven German machines were shot down and a balloon and eight others were badly damaged, it was stated. Two French machines failed to return from the raid. The Colmar aviation ground and aviation camps at Frescati and Habsheim were bombed. Chamblay Station, Fribourg, Brisig and other points were also bombed. Numerous fires were started and Cormeilles Station was seen to be in flames. Nancy was bombed by German aviators, but there were no casualties.

## DRAFT PARADE PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The night of Sept. 1 is the date set by Mayor Smith for Philadelphia to honor the drafted men from this city. The demonstration will take the form of a parade, with speeches and other features. It is proposed to make it the biggest farewell ever given departing soldiers from this city. There are about 14,500 in Philadelphia's draft quota and it is expected to have these men in line, together with other organizations and soldiers and sailors, which will bring the total number up to at least 50,000, and possibly more.

The original plan for a composite national guard expeditionary force is known to have provided for two divisions made up on the composite plan. Approximately 40 states would have contributed guardsmen to the forty-second and twenty-sixth, and supplemental divisional or army corps troops might have made up an expedition that represented every state.

The War Department announced the final allotment of state troops among the national army cantonments and made public the list of colonels assigned to regimental commands in the various divisions, both of the national army and the national guard.

Mr. John Hodge is one of the most prominent men in the Labor Party. He has been member of Parliament for the Gorton Division of Lancashire since 1906, and has for many years taken a prominent part in the labor movement, both national and international.

Mr. G. H. Roberts has been labor member for Norwich since 1906 and was appointed a Lord Commissioner of the treasury in 1915. In the trade union world he is associated with the Typographical Association.

Mr. G. J. Wardle has been labor member for Stockport since 1906, and is the editor of the Railway review. He is a keen student of social questions.

## ISSUE TAKEN IN ENGLAND WITH POPE'S AP

## RATE ON PARCEL POST DEFENDED

Senator Hardwick Declares Charge for Mailing of Packages Should Not Be Increased Under War Tax Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Discussion on the War Tax Bill was today confined to the proposal of the Finance Committee, which aims to place an increase on parcel post packages. Senator Hardwick declared this tax to be unjust, that it would be injurious to the parcel post system and that the effect would be felt by the farmer and in rural communities.

Senator Hardwick asserted that it would be unfair to tax any Government function, especially one which was just beginning to be recognized throughout the country as an almost indispensable public utility. He urged that the clause be stricken from the bill and that action be taken along this line only when recommended by the committee having jurisdiction over such matters and after hearings at which the latter had been carefully gone over. It was thought that while the important features of the bill, the income tax and the excess profits provisions, would be reached today, controversy would hinge about these two points. Present indications are not clear as to the day when a final vote will be reached, although Senate leaders hope to secure a vote late next week—or at least by the middle of the following week.

This year's war expenditures were estimated on Friday by Senator Curtis of Kansas at \$18,000,000,000. He advocated raising necessary revenue principally from income, war profits and luxuries, opposing the proposed taxes on sugar, tea, coffee, and coco, and urging a substantial federal inheritance tax on large estates.

Senator Hardwick of Georgia in a lengthy speech, opposed the war profits tax schedules, which he said, are unjust to Georgia cotton mill owners. He expressed preference for the House excess profits rates, saying that during pre-war period of the Senate committee provision the cotton operators endured their leanest business years, and would be taxed upon their period of greatest prosperity.

Committee provisions already approved by the Senate are:

Sections levying \$140,000,000 additional taxes on distilled and rectified spirits, and including clauses effective during the war, prohibiting their importation and providing a prohibitory tax of \$60 per hundred pounds upon their further manufacture from food-stuffs. (The House bill levied \$107,500,000 additional taxes, and prohibited the manufacture of distilled spirits only). Increase of revenues from beer and other malt and fermented liquors of \$46,000,000, as compared with \$37,500,000 under the House bill; virtually all of the stamp taxes proposed except that of bank checks and parcel post packages, which went over; the amusement tax section, estimated to raise \$23,000,000, compared with \$60,000,000 proposed by the House, with the House tax on club dues eliminated; elimination of the House general tariff levy of 10 per cent ad valorem, and of the House taxes on jewelry, musical instruments and motion-picture films.

The Senate also has adopted committee amendments for a new tax upon cameras to raise \$500,000, for reduction of the manufacturers' gross sales tax from 5 to 2 per cent on perfumery and patent medicines. Committee changes reducing the rates on sporting goods to raise \$800,000, instead of \$2,000,000, and for a substitute tax on yachts and other pleasure boats also have been accepted.

Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, hopes the bill will be in such shape today as to warrant his asking for a vote early next week.

An amendment by Senator Knox to the automobile section, which was adopted, imposes a surtax of \$10 for each \$500 value on cars costing more than \$3000. As accepted the section now provides the following motor vehicle taxes, payable by owners of those not used exclusively for business purposes:

Motorcycles, \$2.50; automobiles costing under \$500, \$5 annually; costing between \$500 and \$750, \$7.50; costing between \$750 and \$1000, \$10, with \$5 additional for each \$500 up to \$3000 and \$10 for each \$500 above \$3000.

The tax based upon original list price would be reduced by 10 per cent, for each year's use of the machine up to a gross allowance of 50 per cent.

## MR. WEEKS SEEKS DRAFT CHANGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advocating the exemption of married men so long as there remains enough single men for army draft requirements and the inclusion of the alien population in the draft, Senator Weeks wrote as follows to President Wilson:

"Washington, Aug. 11, 1917.  
Hon. Woodrow Wilson.

"President of the United States.

"Dear Mr. President:

"There are two matters relating to the present draft which I think should be brought to your personal attention: They are creating a great deal of dissatisfaction, and I think justly so. No action can be taken to change the present situation, except through your direction, and therefore, I am appealing to you to give these questions your careful personal consideration.

"The first is that relating to aliens. Whatever may be our treaties with

foreign countries on this subject, it is absolutely essential, in my judgement, that some action should be taken which will include the alien population of draft age in the draft.

"This is especially important in manufacturing states like Massachusetts. Substantially nine-tenths of the population of Massachusetts is urban, and I think it is fair to estimate that more than one-third of the men in Massachusetts of draft age are aliens. Naturally, under present conditions of industrial activity, our citizens are being drafted, and the aliens being exempt, aliens are taking the places of our own people and receiving the benefit of the unusually prosperous times resulting from these activities. It is creating a distinctly critical temper among our people and one which will not promote the result which would come from hearty approval of every action taken to vigorously prosecute the war. This is not due to any lack of patriotism, but is due to a recognized unfairness in the condition imposed on our citizens. Something very radical and vigorous should be done in this matter.

"The other suggestion I wish to bring to your attention is that relating to the drafting of men with families except in the case where the marriage has been entered into for the purpose of escaping the draft. This is economically an unsound policy and it is unwise from the standpoint of successful prosecution of the war to take the married men as long as there are sufficient single men of draft age to meet the Government's requirements. It will also mean very materially added burdens to the Government in providing for the dependents and increase the stress of mind of at least one person for every one drafted, developing in the total an amount of criticism and resentment which might be should be avoided.

"I am sure you will absolve me from any desire to embarrass the putting of the draft law into effect—it has my entire approval—but these two conditions, which result from regulation rather than law, are too important to continue without being given more serious consideration. I know that in Massachusetts, where there has been heavy approval of most of the war measures undertaken and where the sentiment has been enthusiastically in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, these conditions to which I have referred are creating a state of mind which is likely to be extremely harmful.

"JOHN W. WEEKS."

The President wrote in reply:

"The White House, Aug. 17, 1917.  
"My Dear Senator Weeks: I have your letter of Aug. 11 and while I sympathize to a very great extent with your point about drafting aliens, I cannot believe that you mean exactly what you say with regard to our treaty obligations—whatever may be our treaties with foreign countries on this subject, it is absolutely essential in my judgment that some action should be taken which will include the alien population of draft age in the draft. I assume, of course, that you mean that some diplomatic action should be taken to clear the way. That matter is already interesting the Department of State and I have no doubt will be pressed as fast as the circumstances permit.

"Your point with regard to the drafting of men with families is undoubtedly well taken and I have reason to believe that it is very much in the mind, at any rate of most of the drafting boards. I shall take pleasure in calling the attention of the War Department again to it.

"Yours sincerely,  
WOODROW WILSON."

## Completion of Task Urged

### Governors of States Asked to Speed Up Selection Boards

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In order that every man in the selective draft may be considered in his proper order, Provost Marshal General Crowder has sent word to the several governors of the states urging them to have exemption boards work promptly. He noted that men with exemption claims undecided would escape the Sept. 5 call to the colors at the expense of others who have waived exemption.

Every district must furnish 30 per cent of its quota on the first call, and unless the claims of all belonging in this contingent have been decided, men further down the line making no claims will have to be moved up into the vacancies.

## JULY ANTHRACITE SHIPMENTS LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Shipments of anthracite coal show a decrease of 324,785 tons for the month of July, as reported by the anthracite bureau of information at Wilkesbarre, compared with the preceding month. In spite of this decrease, the shipments of 6,724,252 tons exhibit a gain over the corresponding month of 1916 of 2,913,74 tons and exceed the previous high July record in 1912, by 43,099 tons. The reduction in the number of working days caused by the Independence Day holiday, which reduced the working time in the mines about a day and a half; of one extra Sunday, which reduced the working time another day; of several "button strikes" which followed the observance of "Button Day" on July 26, and a reduction in the number of men due to enlistments in the military forces accounts for the decrease in production.

## SADDLERY CONCERN ACCUSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charging conspiracy to suppress competition the Federal Trade Commission filed complaint against the Wholesale Saddlery Association and the National Harness Makers' Association. The two have a membership of 155 firms.

## DOES BULGARIA DESIRE PEACE?

Question Raised by Student of Affairs in Near East—Analysis Made of Sofia's Attitude Toward Other Belligerents

By The Christian Science Monitor special Balkan correspondent, lately in Greece

LONDON, England—Side by side with the struggle on the battlefields of Europe there is proceeding a diplomatic conflict, success in which may prove the decisive victory of the war. The wounding of neutrals is now almost at an end, and the thoughts of both sets of combatants are being directed to the question of weakening the opposing alliance by means of a separate peace.

The Central Powers have striven, and will continue to strive, by argument and corruption to induce Russia to sheathe the sword, while in Entente countries Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria are being put forward in turn as suitable objects for benevolent treatment.

Austria-Hungary, for the reason that her practical dismemberment would necessarily precede the realization of the ideals for which democracy is battling, would seem to be a somewhat forlorn hope; Turkey—perhaps unfortunately from the viewpoint of the speedy termination of the war—is an unpopular candidate. Interest has,

therefore, tended to center upon Bulgaria, and the clamor on her behalf is all the more insistent because the school of thought which favors a separate peace with any of the enemies of the Entente as a means to ending the war is here joined by the pro-Bulgarian faction, who have pleaded the Bulgarian cause for years.

The writer has no present intention of discussing whether the Bulgars are desirable friends or not. He, in common with the vast majority of the world's inhabitants, would acclaim any development calculated to set a term to the appalling catastrophe. Let peace be made with Bulgaria, or Austria, or Turkey, immediately that longed-for consummation can be attained with satisfactory regard to the future welfare of humanity.

The immediate military benefits to be obtained by winning Bulgaria over to the Allies are so obvious as to be self-evident to anyone with sufficient education to understand a map. Rather is it necessary to discuss whether Bulgaria desires peace, whether she is free to make such a peace, and whether it would be to the ultimate advantage of the cause. It has been recently asserted, by the most distinguished spokesman of the Bulgarian faction, in England, that Bulgaria's desire was and is "to achieve unity with real freedom, rather than unity as a German gangway," and it is alleged by the same writer that Mr. O'Brien, who represented His Majesty's Government at Sofia at the time of the rupture of relations, stated: (1) That up to Sept. 6, 1915 (i. e., a few days prior to the Bulgarian mobilization), the Bulgarian Government had refused to sign the agreement with Turkey; (2) that the intention to fight against the Allies had not then been formed, and that it arose only when the ultimatum was sent to Bulgaria by Russia. In general, Mr. Noel Buxton roundly declares that the assistance of Bulgaria could have been obtained by the Allies had they satisfied what she is pleased to term her "national aspirations." The same authority believes that the Allies could even now buy her off with the recognition of the Serbo-Bulgarian Treaty of 1912, in so far as it concerns the division of Macedonia, and the return of that part of the Dobrudja which she ceded to Rumania in 1913. And, as he himself quotes Mr. O'Brien, he is presumably of opinion that as late as Sept. 6, 1915, the offer of those terms would have prevented Bulgaria from joining hands with the Central Powers.

Now let us see how all this accords with actuality, for if Bulgaria would have preferred the friendship of the Entente to that of Germany, if she would have accepted the 1912 treaty line plus the Dobrudja on Sept. 6, 1915, if she is prepared to accept it now as the price of peace, and if the pro-Bulgars are sincere in their protestations that they seek not to do any injustice to Serbia, but, on the contrary, desire to achieve her national unity, we bring the problem much nearer to a satisfactory solution.

The past has so often proved itself the best guarantee of the future that a brief review of Bulgarian diplomacy is essential to the correct appreciation of the present situation. If we ask what have been the chief characteristics of this diplomacy during recent years, we shall find the answer in the dominating personality of Tsar Ferdinand and the close relationship which has existed between Vienna and Sofia. What we may describe as the "Austrophil" tendency in Bulgarian politics was initiated by Stambouloff, and has continued, practically without interruption, down to the present day. Since Ferdinand's accession to the throne, it has been the axis around which the political life of the State has revolved, and the idea that Bulgarian ambitions in the Balkans coordinate with those of Austria (and therefore of Germany) has been diffused with such cleverness and tenacity that it has permeated the military, political and intellectual sections of the community to a remarkable extent. And in Bulgaria, as in Germany, these sections are all that counts, for as M. Nikoff wrote in 1913: "Owing to a deficiency in the political consciousness of the people . . . the party in power has always obtained a majority at the elections . . . a cabinet would never fall unless the Tsar made use of his right to dismiss it

from office and place the authority in the hands of others more fitted to exercise it."

Dr. Radoslavoff, the present Premier of Bulgaria, has long been an avowed Austrophil, confirmation of which fact is provided by the letter to Tsar Ferdinand of July 6, 1913, in which he joined with MM. Gheneadoff and Todoroff in declaring that "the salvation of our State can only be found in a policy of intimate friendship with Austria-Hungary." As to the monarch himself, who, let it be remembered, was voluntarily endowed by his people with the authority to conclude secret treaties with other states, it is sufficient to mention that he is a Coburg by birth, a Hungarian officer and noble, and a large landowner in the Dual Monarchy. And so far as the military caste is concerned, we have it on the authority of Mr. A. D. Burroff, a Bulgarian former minister, that the officers learn in the Military Academy that their advancement depends in large measure on their devotion to the anti-Russian (and this was equivalent to Austrophil) policy professed by their superiors.

Especially since the advent of Ferdinand to the throne, Bulgaria has been, as one writer put it, "the handmaid of Austria." "Since 1882," wrote the Deputy Speaker of the Bulgarian Chamber in the Christmas, 1914, number of the Vienna Reichspost, "we have always enjoyed benevolent treatment by Austria. She has always supported Bulgaria's interests. The proclamation of Independence and Tsardom of Bulgaria were carried out in agreement with Austria-Hungary, the Central Powers at that epoch was to prevent the arrival of ammunition, or at least delay it for a couple of weeks, when the strategic object of the Austrian invasion would have been accomplished. And Bulgaria set out, not openly, but surreptitiously, to strike the fatal blow at Serbia and the Entente. One band of her Komitadjis endeavored, but failed, to blow up a tunnel on the Nish-Zaïca line (whence passed the Russian supplies from the Danube). Another, equipped with machine guns and ammunition from the Royal Bulgarian Arsenal, raided Serbian territory, massacred the military guard, blew up the railway bridge over the Vardar and burned the wooden pillars. During one critical week the transport of the French ammunition from Salonika to Nish was blocked!

The Kaiser himself well knew that he held Bulgaria in the hollow of his hand. Else how comes it that in the early days of the war he first requested King Constantine to declare openly for the Central Powers, and, meeting with refusal, then demanded that he should ignore the Greco-Serbian treaty if Bulgaria attacked Serbia? Or why, it may be asked again, did he warn his royal brother-in-law that if Greece joined in the expedition against the Dardanelles, she would be attacked by Bulgaria? The fact is that on several occasions it was the fear of Greece alone that kept Bulgaria immobile, and nothing is more certain than that if Constantine had not let it be known in Berlin and Sofia that his attitude toward the treaty with Serbia had undergone a change, and that he would refuse to march, Bulgaria would have hesitated to move even in October, 1915.

In January, 1915, M. Venizelos submitted two propositions to Constantine, in which he requested the consent of the sovereign to negotiate with Bulgaria for cooperation on the side of the Entente on the basis of the cession by Greece of the districts of Kavala, Saris, Shaban and Drama, on condition, let it be noted in justice to the statesmen, that there should be an exchange of populations, and that Bulgaria should purchase the real estate. The King did not oppose the proposal. By whom, then, were the pourparlers interrupted, and for what reason? By M. Venizelos himself, and because Bulgaria showed her hand by concluding a secret and confidential document, as the Bulgarian Cabinet well knew; yet it was not confirmed until Ferdinand had visited Vienna and secured the approbation of the Habsburgs. And only a fortnight after the declaration of war, when Ferdinand saw the road to Constantinople open up before him, he sent Dr. Danefi (an alleged Russophil) to the Austrian capital in order to win the support of the Monarchy to the "final liquidation of Turkey-in-Europe."

Once Turkey was beaten, Austria set herself to break up the Balkan League, and, thanks to the ardent cooperation of Bulgaria, her efforts met with complete success. The victors quarreled over the spoils, and despite the fact that the arbitration of Russia had been provided for in the treaty, and though Sofia had publicly announced the departure of her delegate for the proposed Petrograd conference, Bulgaria gayly made war upon her quandam allies, sure in the knowledge that a new pact had been concluded with Austria. That the Sofia Government had entered into a secret engagement with the monarchy was confirmed both from Bucharest and Rome. In the Rumanian capital, M. Take Jonescu was informed by the Austrian Minister as early as May, 1913, that in the case of a Serbo-Bulgarian "conflict," Austria-Hungary would defend Bulgarian interests, if necessary by force of arms. The order for the treacherous attack on Greece and Serbia was preceded by a prolonged consultation between King Ferdinand and the Austrian Minister at Sofia, and immediately after the signature of the Treaty of Bucharest, Austria unsuccessfully sought the permission of Italy to attack Serbia, in order to protect her protégé from the consequence of defeat and safeguard her own Balkan policy. Of the situation in Bulgaria during the two Balkan wars, M. Shopoff, a former Bulgarian Consul-General in Salonika, wrote as follows: "From the very commencement of the war waged by the Allies (Balkan League) in the Balkan Peninsula, two political tendencies were struggling with each other: the influence of the Triple Entente and the influence of the Triple Alliance. . . . The policy and influence of the Triple Alliance obtained most success in Bulgaria." Again, referring to the march on Constantinople, the same authority wrote in the *Mir* (Sofia): "The Russian Government well understand the proposal to be merely an attempt on the part of the Triple Alliance to drag Russia into a war in which she would be defeated."

It might have been anticipated that the misfortunes which befall Bulgaria in 1913 would have demonstrated to her leaders the folly of their Austrophil policy. On the contrary, it seems to have intensified the tendency toward the entente with the Habsburg Monarchy. They leaned more completely than ever to the side of the Triple Alliance, broke entirely with Russia, plotted anew against their late allies with Austria and Turkey, and developed a definite policy which had for its object the consolidation of Austrian and Bulgarian interests in the Balkans. In this connection, it is instructive to quote again from the 1914 Christmas message to the Austrian troops which the Deputy Speaker of the Bulgarian Chamber contributed to the Vienna Reichspost, remembering always that Bulgaria did not enter into the war until nine months later. "The opinion is still being spread abroad that Bulgaria will ally herself with Russia. Misinformed are those who think so." But some

did think so, and, apparently, think so still.

But, so far as the evidences of Austro-Bulgarian solidarity during the present war are concerned, let us proceed from words to actions. The first clear manifestation was provided during the Serbian retreat to the Kolubara River in November, 1914. A positive dearth of ammunition had caused the Serbs to withdraw step by step into the heart of their country; the rank and file were demoralized and in despair; in the southeastern theater the war was practically over. Nothing but shells could save the situation, and, in the darkest hour, the glad news came to hand that supplies were en route from Russia to France. If they arrived in time there was still hope.

Conversely, the most precious service that any ally could have rendered the Central Powers at that epoch was to prevent the arrival of ammunition, or at least delay it for a couple of weeks, when the strategic object of the Austrian invasion would have been accomplished. And Bulgaria set out, not openly, but surreptitiously, to strike the fatal blow at Serbia and the Entente. One band of her Komitadjis endeavored, but failed, to blow up a tunnel on the Nish-Zaïca line (whence passed the Russian supplies from the Danube). Another, equipped with machine guns and ammunition from the Royal Bulgarian Arsenal, raided Serbian territory, massacred the military guard, blew up the railway bridge over the Vardar and burned the wooden pillars. During one critical week the transport of the French ammunition from Salonika to Nish was blocked!

It may be asked why, in this case, did the Bulgars encourage the official and unofficial envoys of the Entente to believe that they were open to an arrangement. The answer is not difficult to find. The Bulgarians are a wily race, as befits their Turanic origin. They know that "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang agley," and, apart from the fact that bluff is one of the arts of war and diplomacy, they conceived that an admission (however vague) of their claims by the Entente might some day prove useful. Dr. Radoslavoff has already boasted that the aspirations of Bulgaria have been recognized by both sets of combatants, and should Germany fail or should a compromise peace sail into the offing, he will go to the conference armed with the Entente's offer to cede Central Macedonia and Kavala to his country.

Since she finally dropped the mask, Bulgaria has done well by her chosen allies. Without her assistance, the hosts of Germany and Austria would have failed to break down the rampart which the Serbian Army had built up against Pan-German ambition. But King Peter's little force was unable to withstand a heavy frontal attack when combined with a stab in the back, and the fourth invasion of Serbia succeeded where three previous efforts had failed. Bulgaria was at length linked up with Constantinople. The Trans-Balkan railway speedily carried German ammunition to the Bosphorus, and Turkish grain, ore and cotton to Germany. It conveyed Teuton cadres to Turkey, and Ottoman divisions to Austria. And, more tragic than all,

## ITALIAN ARMY'S BIG OFFENSIVE

Official Account of Spring Drive Against Austrians — Italian Forces Take Initiative When Enemy Plans Slacken

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—An account of the Italian spring offensive, March to June, 1917, issued by the General Staff of the Royal Italian Army, was made public in London on July 14. It is accompanied by two maps, showing the Julian front from the sea to some 10 kilometers north of Plamina. The maps are "hassured" (drawn in short strokes, showing the contours or shape of the ground), and give a good idea of the rugged mountain country on that front. The Austrian trenches and entanglements are marked, and a blue line defines the Italian front after the offensive.

The development of military potentiality during the winter is mentioned, and the account briefly describes the steps taken in the winter (protracted to the end of April by inclement weather), further to develop the army. These included perfecting the supply service; insuring incessant production of all kinds of war materiel; the adaptation of the most recent scientific inventions to actual war; the formation of new regiments and their grouping under higher units; the increase in machine guns; the creation of large stocks of munition reserves; the increase of the engineer service and great development in aviation, the output of machines being intensified and the machines rendered more powerful.

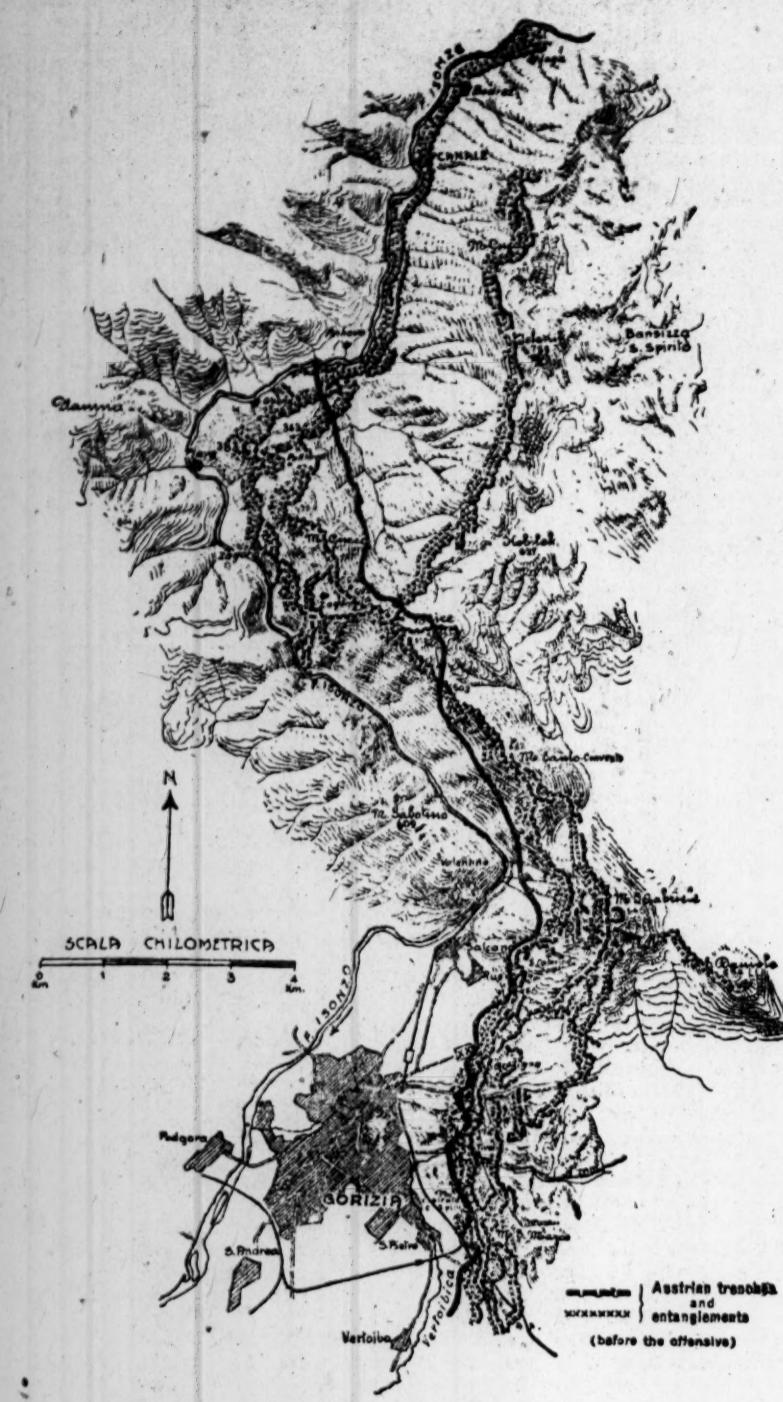
Towards the end of winter the General Staff, aware of a big Austro-German concentration in the Trentino, had every means ready to meet it, but seeing the enemy plans slackening in April, they decided to take the initiative. The plans for the spring offensive were: First, "to engage the enemy on the front from Tolmino to the sea in an intense artillery action, which would leave him doubtful as to the real direction of the decisive attacks; then to attack on the right wing to the north of Gorizia; and lastly, to strike out on the Carso." On the Trentino front a big array of forces and artillery, ready for an offensive, had placed the Italians in the position of being able to face an attack of the enemy, had the interrupted preparations for his offensive been resumed.

Referring to the attack on the middle Isonzo, the report states that the first phase of the action, the objective of which was the heights to the left of the Isonzo, from Globna to the Salcano defile, was intrusted to the General Staff of the Gorizia army. This operation was to be carried out by means of a heavy frontal attack on the massif mentioned, supported on the right by a strong assault on the Gorizia hills, and masked on the left by a demonstrative action, including the fording of the Isonzo; between Loga and Bodree, as a menace to the rear of the Austrian positions on the Banizza-S. Spirito Plateau. A vigorous demonstrative action, which was to contribute to the success, had to be effected by the third army on the southern edge of the Carso.

The operations were begun on May 12, with careful artillery preparation. The assault was launched from Plava and Gorizia about midday, May 14, when the bombardment had reached its maximum intensity. Hill 383, east of Plava, was carried, and the spur of Hill 535 on Monti Cucco reached. The Zagora barrier was forced and the strong point of Zagomila, opposite Mt. Cucco, partially occupied. By evening the convent on Mt. Santo was penetrated, and east of Gorizia the strongly fortified Hill 174, north of Tivoli, carried. On the other portions of the front the pressure was strong, but met everywhere by the stubborn resistance of the enemy, who forced the Italian troops to engage in a heavy struggle. During the night of the 15th the Austrians were completely surprised and the passage of the Isonzo forced between Loga and Bodree, the Italians organizing an improvised bridgehead. At dawn of the 15th the attack on the heights was renewed, summit 611 on Mt. Cucco, and Hill 524 on the Vodice were carried in the face of violent Austrian attacks. The latter also stormed ineffectually Hill 174. The Italians could not maintain their occupation on Mt. Santo and withdrew below the summit.

The days following, until the 22d, may be considered as devoted to the organization and the consolidation of the conquests begun on the 14th and 15th. They were days of fighting, of unheard violence and of undying glory for the Italian troops. Subject to most furious fire and numberless counter-attacks, the positions reached were extended. The success was increased by the occupation of Hill 363 (east of Plava), Globna and Palliova, and a firm hold was obtained on the whole mountainous ridge which culminates in Mt. Cucco. The bridgehead of Bodree was abandoned on the 18th, the crossing having served its purpose. The retirement was as much a surprise to the enemy as the occupation had been.

While the operations on the Isonzo heights were in progress, the third army was assisting, by demonstrative action, on the outskirts of the Carso; the enemy was closely engaged and temporary progress made northeast of Dosso Fait and on Hill 126, south of the Vippacco. Altogether these days secured for the Italians the possession of most of the rocky bastion of Mt. Cucco and Mt. Santo beyond the Isonzo, and allowed them to advance their lines from Hill 363, over Hill 532 and 652 on the Vodice, on the saddle of Hill 503, and from this point



Julian front above Gorizia

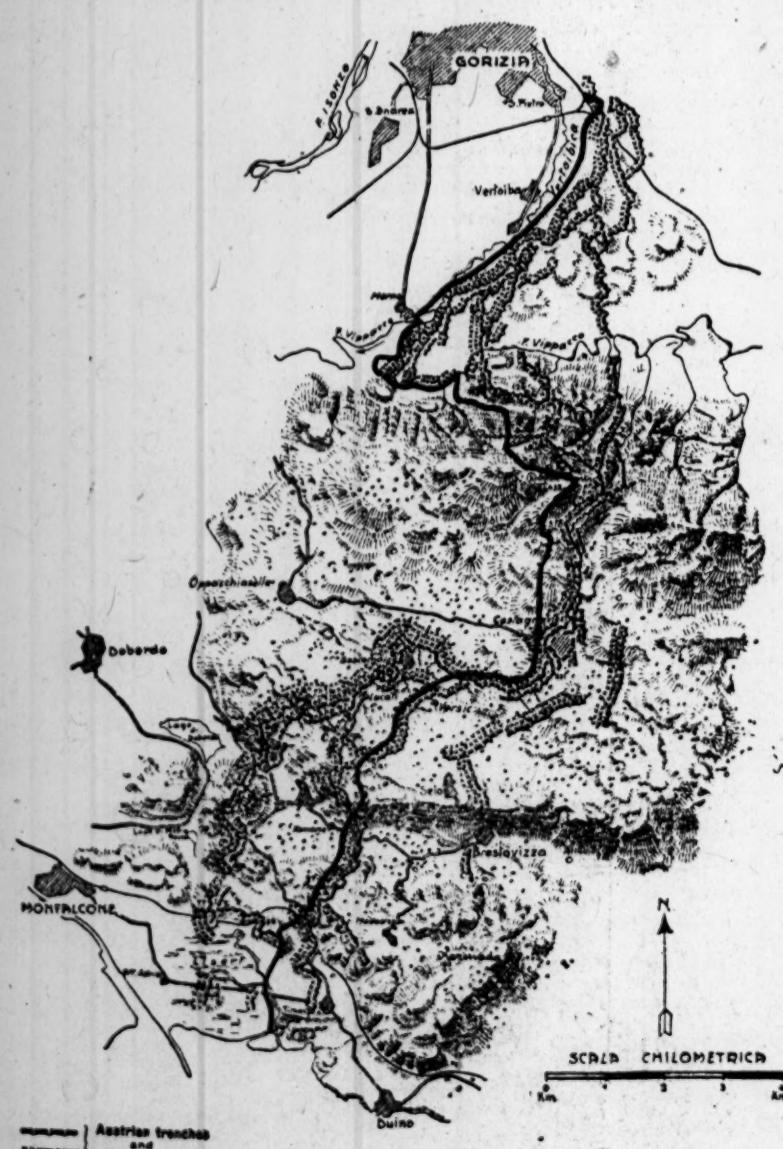
Section of line along which the Italian forces conducted their spring offensive

to the western slopes of Mt. Santo as, previous bombardments and subjected to continuous fire to prevent repair. On the left wing, roughly from the eastern Vippacco to Castagnavizza, a demonstrative action conducted with great firmness and skill, kept the Austrians busy on that part of the front, while the Italian troops at the center and right carried the Austrian entrencheds close to the Italian lines, and, spreading out in the sector south of the Castagnavizza-Boscomalo Road, advanced past Lucati and captured Jamiano, five hills, and Bagni (close to the sea). "One hundred and thirty aeroplanes, including a group of the royal navy seaplanes, took part." The Austrians, whom the rapid advance surprised, "only toward evening began a violent reaction, with persistent counterattacks and heavy bombardment." That the Italians gained the day is proved by the capture of over 9000 prisoners, including 300 officers. "The battle was furiously resumed next day (May 24), and extended to the sea, two monitors shelling the Austrian positions on the coast."

Thus the Austrian attempt at diversion had no other effect than to cause themselves new losses, the Italian plans being in no way modified, and the second phase of the action was begun on the Carso as soon as preparations were completed. At 4 p. m., May 23, the infantry began the attack after a 16-hour bombardment of great violence. The enemy's positions had already been partially destroyed by the assault on Mt. Santo was penetrated, and east of Gorizia the strongly fortified Hill 174, north of Tivoli, carried. On the other portions of the front the pressure was strong, but met everywhere by the stubborn resistance of the enemy, who forced the Italian troops to engage in a heavy struggle. During the night of the 15th the Austrians were completely surprised and the passage of the Isonzo forced between Loga and Bodree, the Italians organizing an improvised bridgehead. At dawn of the 15th the attack on the heights was renewed, summit 611 on Mt. Cucco, and Hill 524 on the Vodice were carried in the face of violent Austrian attacks. The latter also stormed ineffectually Hill 174. The Italians could not maintain their occupation on Mt. Santo and withdrew below the summit.

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Julian front from Corizia to the sea

Another section of line along which General Cadorna's forces attacked the Austrians

its role and also carried some elements of the Austrian trenches; the center completed the capture of the Boscomalo salient and the right wing broke through the Flondar line, some detachments pushing on as far as the heights between Flondar-Medea and San Giovanni (on the coast). The attempts of the enemy to arrest the advance on this day and on the following ones were desperate; notwithstanding most violent shelling, counterattacks in force without consideration for losses, and bombardments by aeroplanes flying very low, the Italian advance proceeded vigorously. On the 26th, 27th and 28th further advances were made on the left center and right, though a few of the gains made could not be maintained. On the succeeding days, until the 31st, the positions captured were extended, rectified and strengthened under the protection of the artillery which neutralized the Austrian fire concentrated on these positions. While this offensive was developing on the Carso, the Austrians made every effort to distract the Italian attention and diminish pressure on this front, by redoubling their counterattacks against the lost positions on the Isonzo front, particularly the Vodice. These efforts were vigorously met by the Italian troops with the result that they bettered their position in the eastern versant of the Vodice and Hill 363 and the northern slopes of S. Marzo.

The most furious fighting which took place in these days was on the 24th during the Austrian attacks on the Italian lines from Hill 363 (Plava), to the Vodice, at Tivoli, at Grazigna, and on the Fait; on the 25th again on Hill 174 (Tivoli) and on the Vodice; on the 26th at the head of the Palliova Valley; and on the 27th on Hill 126 east of Grazigna. The tangible results of the second phase of the battle were 16,568 prisoners, including 441 officers, 20 guns, a large number of machine-guns and trench mortars. The Italian line from Castagnavizza to the sea was advanced from one to four kilometers, and threatening and formidable series of Austrian entrencheds was destroyed thus leaving more breathing room for the future operations of the Italians. The total number of prisoners taken from the 14th to the 28th was 23,681, including 604 officers; 38 guns, including 13 of medium caliber, 148 machine-guns, 27 trench mortars, besides a considerable quantity of rifles and war material.

### NEW CORN SPECIES ATTRACTS NOTICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Many persons in the United States and Canada are now cultivating the Mandan maize, which is at present being extensively raised in the mountainous regions. The introduction of its culture was due to the researches of Prof. Gilbert Wilson of the University of Minnesota, who was working under the direction of the American Museum of Natural History. While investigating the agriculture of the Mandan Indians, he learned the secrets of the cultivation of the peculiar variety of corn, which was cultivated in accordance with secret methods developed by that tribe. This corn is hardy and prolific and withstands the cold weather.

The American Museum of Natural History on June 15 sowed five varieties of the Mandan corn in a tulip bed in front of the institution. The wide attention which this incidental cultivation of the corn attracted has greatly stimulated the culture of the Mandan maize in the eastern part of the United States, and has brought many inquiries concerning it.

The questions about the museum's now widely known corn patch are accompanied, in many cases, by requests for seed. These requests are being referred to the Montana Agricultural College at Bozeman, Mont., where extensive studies of the corn are being made at its experimental station.

Among the states in which special interest in the Mandan corn is being shown are New Jersey, Connecticut, Ohio, North Carolina, Idaho, Montana, Colorado and New Hampshire, and many inquiries have been received also from the Province of Quebec, Canada.

### SWEET POTATOES TO BE URGED FOR FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

JACKSON, Miss.—The statement of a United States Army quartermaster to P. P. Garner, Mississippi Commissioner of Agriculture, to the effect that raw or unprocessed sweet potatoes are not considered by the War Department as food articles of issue, though the canned article is treated as such, has caused a campaign, the purpose of which is to acquaint federal officials with the value of this food. Farmers of the sweet potato section have planted large crops and expect to find a ready market.

Commissioner Brown of Georgia has asked that the agricultural commissioners from sweet potato states go with him to Washington to confer with department heads and prove to them the food value of the sweet potato. This step is being taken under advisement.

The enemy had now, after two

months of strenuous fighting, been driven entirely from the right bank of the Tigris in the neighborhood of Kut." This left the position something as follows: On the left or north bank the Turks held a series of strong positions known as the Sannayat, resting their right on the wide Tigris, their left on an impassable marsh, with Kut-El-Amara in their rear and the British applying pressure at widely divergent points, namely Shumran and Sannayat; as a result the enemy was compelled to weaken and expand his front. The moment then seemed ripe to cross the river and commence conclusions with the enemy on the left bank. To effect this it was important that his attention should be engaged about Sannayat and along the river line between Sannayat and Kut, whilst the main stroke was being prepared and delivered as far west as possible.

General Maude then comes to the capture of Sannayat and the passage of the Tigris, Feb. 17 to 24. Final

preparations were, he says, hampered by sudden ground, consequent on heavy rain; but the first day's attack yielded 400 yards of front on the first and second lines of the Sannayat.

This, however, was lost owing to heavy artillery fire and counterattack, though a party of Gurkhas held on to the river bank till dusk. Water-logged conditions compelled a pause which was employed in the methodical preparation for the Shumran crossing, such as the construction of positions for guns and machine guns, approaches and dumps, and the training of pontoon crews. An attack by Seaforth (Highlanders) and Punjabis on the 22d gained the same, and more ground as on the 17th. This was held, consolidated, and further trenches in prolongation were secured in spite of seven counterattacks. "By nightfall we were in secure occupation of the first two lines. The brilliant tenacity of the Seaforths . . . deserves special mention."

Feints at crossing at Kut and Magas, preparations having been made down to the minutest detail, so deceived the enemy that he withdrew troops from the point selected for the actual crossing and was unable to replace them in time. The actual passage was made on the 23d at the south end of the Shumran bend, where a bridge was to be thrown. The Norfolks' ferry-crossing was a complete surprise, and five machine guns and 300 prisoners were taken. Two battalions of Gurkhas, regardless of heavy losses in men and pontoons, effected a landing lower, but eventually the two down stream ferries had to be closed, so heavy was the machine gun fire. By 3 p. m. Norfolks and Gurkhas were firmly established, and a fourth battalion was being ferried over. Enemy attempts at counterattack and reenforcing were foiled by the British artillery. At 4:30 p. m. the bridge was ready for traffic, and "by nightfall our troops had by their unconquerable valor and determination forced a passage across a river in flood, 340 yards wide, in face of strong opposition." The infantry of one division was across and another division was ready to follow.

During this crossing General Cobbe

had secured the third and fourth lines of Sannayat and the fifth was taken later, all night being spent in making roads over the maze of trenches for artillery. On the 24th the advance in the Shumran bend was pushed on, the enemy being forced back 1000 yards, and, although he still resisted stubbornly, the cavalry, artillery, and another division, crossed. The air service reported the retreat of enemy columns, and it was soon plain that a strong and resolute rear guard was all that was opposing the British forces.

This day's fighting yielded 1650 prisoners, four field guns, eight machine guns, and a large quantity of rifles, ammunition, and stores. The gunboats were called up from Felahiyan and reached Kut this evening.

While these events were happening at Shumran Lieutenant-General Cobbe, the report continues, cleared the enemy's sixth line at Sannayat, the Nakhalat and Suwada positions, and the left bank as far as Kut, without much opposition. The capture of the Sannayat position, which the Turks believed to be impregnable, had only been accomplished after a fierce struggle, in which our infantry, closely supported by our artillery, displayed great gallantry and endurance against a brave and determined enemy. The latter had again suffered severely.

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## PRAYER HEALING UPHELD BY LAW

Only Those Who Practice Non-Religious Methods Need Be Licensed, Affirms New York Court in Haldeman Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Court of Appeals, the highest court of this State, has again construed and applied the New York statute which forbids the practice of medicine without a license, but provides that it shall not affect "the practice of the religious tenets of any church." The same statute was before the same court in the now well-known case of *People v. Cole*, 219 New York Reports 98, when it was held to fully protect practitioners of Christian Science. In that case, however, the court said, "The religious tenets of a church must be practiced in good faith to come within the exception." In the present case the facts presented an instance of fraud or pretense, and it was decided accordingly.

At the same time, the Court of Appeals held that the trial court erred by charging the jury that the defendant had not the right to practice his religion for pay. The Court of Appeals also construed, in a clear and accurate manner, the clause in the New York statute designed to protect practitioners of Christian Science, and, after referring to like provisions in other states, summed them up as follows: "Through all this legislation runs a common purpose. The law exacts no license for ministrations by prayer or by the power of religion. But one who heals by other agencies must have the training of the expert."

The seven judges who sat in this case were agreed, except that Judge Cuddeback held that the defendant should have been granted a new trial by reason of certain errors of the trial court. The opinion of the majority, written by Judge Cardozo, follows:

Cardozo, J.—The defendant had been convicted of the illegal practice of medicine. He says he is a spiritualist and that he has practiced the religious tenets of his church. If that is all that he has done, he has acted within his rights. We think he has done more.

In February, 1915, one Albert Haldeman, then suffering from fatal heart disease, visited the defendant's office. He paid four visits there and received three visits at his own home. He died the next month. The defendant rubbed his body with a liniment and gave him medicine for internal use. All this was done for pay. The patient's wife accompanied him to the office. She says the defendant never uttered a word about spiritualism. The defendant, who was a witness, does not assert that he did. A pamphlet, handed to him by his patient, is in evidence. The title on the cover gives the defendant's name, and adds the words: "Specialist in all forms of chronic diseases; strictly confidential; consultation free." Within the covers is a sketch of the defendant's life. We are told that when 11 years old "he would get herbs and give them to sick people, for he seemed to know what would be good for them." In later years the Erie County Medical Society complained of him, and a fine was imposed. "After that," says the sketch, "he joined the New York State Association of Spiritualists." The sketch is followed by many testimonials from patients. All or nearly all acclaim the virtue of his medicines. Not one of them betrays a consciousness that the supposed cure has been wrought through the power of religion. This was the pamphlet by which the defendant accredited himself to Haldeman. One cannot find here the picture of the religious devotee. One can find only the picture of the unlicensed medical practitioner.

The picture is not changed when we read the defendant's testimony. On the stand he characterized himself as a therapeutic and spiritualist healer and dealer in patent medicines. He had patented them himself. He used a liniment compounded of angler-worms, turpentine, sweet oil and benzine. He says that while massaging the patient with this liniment he indulged in silent prayer. He also prescribed for internal use a medicine compounded of wine, beef tea, and extract of iron. The same medicine was used for every one. He argues that all this must be excused because he had become a member of the Spiritualist church and had been commissioned by that church as a spiritual healer. Some of the evidence which he offered on that subject was rejected. Enough was received, however, to prove that the church had recognized him as a healer, and that the practice of spiritual healing was a tenet of its faith. It would have been better if part of the rejected evidence had been admitted. But all that was offered had been admitted and could not justify the defendant's acts.

The statute prohibits the practice of medicine without a license, but excepts from its prohibition "the practice of the religious tenets of any church" (Public Health Law, Sec. 178; Consol. Laws, ch. 45). We held in *People v. Cole* (219 N. Y. 98) that the exception protected the practitioners of Christian Science, who taught as part of their religion the healing power of Mind. Even then we said that there were times when the question of their good faith must be submitted to a jury. But things were done by this defendant which no good faith could justify. He combined faith with patent medicine. If he invoked the power of spirit he did not forget to prescribe his drugs. "It is beyond all question or dispute," said Voltaire, "that magic words and ceremonies are quite capable of most effectually destroying a whole flock of sheep, if the words be

## THE STRIKERS

A general air of calm and peace pervaded the village. The sun had risen in a clear sky, and although towards noon, its rays asserted themselves with rather unpleasant force in the valleys, on the downs there was a gentle breeze that kept the heather stirring, and provided refreshment for traveler and beast. The village stood on the side of a hill, and below it ran a stream which was crossed by a simple one-arched bridge. The road crossed the bridge and plunged immediately into the heart of the New Forest. Half way down the street and exactly at the point where the hill dipped rapidly towards the stream, stood the schoolhouse which provided education for the youth of the village and the surrounding farms. The schoolhouse being raised high, as it had to be if it was to be built beside the quickly descending road, was visible from every house in the village. Indeed, the village itself ascended a wooded height opposite the schoolhouse, and stray cottages, buried here and there among the big trees, stood round in the theaterlike formation of the hill. This afforded to mothers and other people unfair advantages for observing who went quickly and willingly to school, and who remained to play upon the road.

On this particular June day, when morning school was over, and the first children to be released rushed into the yard, a tendency to gather in groups might have been observed. Sudden ejaculations were indulged in, stones were kicked violently aside as though greatly obstructing the homeward way. Great friendships appeared to spring into being without warning, so much so that a couple could be seen to separate themselves from the rest and walk away together in close confabulation. Equally rapid enmities seemed to prevail, well-known "pals" being separated as by law of impulse. The boys were the first out of school. This was a common happening, and it was their custom to remain in the schoolyard until the girls and smaller fry emerged. Today customs were set aside. Evidently a grievance was afoot. Up the village street the boys came in knots and companies. Mutterings could be heard: "She'd

better look out for herself;" "she'll go one too many presently;" "she'll find that worms can turn." Small boys listened, impressed but fearful. Would the big fellows do something magnificently strong but very terrible? was the question in their minds. They inclined rather toward the pacifist groups, as the timid may perhaps be excused for doing, especially when "teacher" looms as large in one's mental horizon as a sea serpent.

Breathing respirations aloud, or with a willing-to-mitigate and ready-to-negotiate air, the opposing groups ascended the village street. At their respective cottage doors they parted, and in case long ears should be waiting to overhear, the threats were uttered in whispers. "She'll see what she shall see;" "The idea of us working Sat'day aft'noon—not much;" "strike, that's wot we'll do, strike, why not?" "Yaas, you may leave it to me, Bill," was the final word of a bulldog-faced youth in wide knickers and a straw hat as he turned into his gate, and proceeded to send forth a loud discordant whistle to assure mother that everything was normal and intact.

The girls and the infants were not in it. Their return was marked by an air of unusual quiet, owing to the fact that the derisive remarks from the rude male element of the school were conspicuously absent. Evidently extra Sat'day aft'noon tasks did not apply to them. "Teacher," who emerged last, accompanied by other teachers, locked the door and departed. No flaming finger wrote upon the wall to advise her of the impending cloudburst.

The dinner hour passed unevenly. When the clock on the church was striking one, the cottages began to give up their young once more, and a long straggling trail of children could be seen coming down the village street. By two o'clock all were safely folded within the schoolhouse. An hour passed. The sun shone calmly on the yellow roses that clambered upon the leaning buttresses between the windows. The windows, framed in vines and honeysuckle, stood wide open to the breezes and the sunshine. The wide oak door with its embossed iron hinges, alone, was closed. Peace prevailed. Three o'clock, twenty minutes past three, and all was still.

At twenty-five minutes past the hour the door opened slowly. There was a pause. Then the bulldog-faced boy stepped out alone. He kicked a stone about. An interval of breathless waiting, then another boy came, and yet another. At last five strikers stood in the yard. The air was thick with menace. "Slackers," one said. "They're fucking." was the reply. "We'll show them what—for tomorrow," said the big boy. "You bet," murmured an admiring aide-de-camp. Inside the schoolhouse hearts were failing, that was undeniable. A fist doubled up like a ball was thrust into an open window from outside. It acted like magic. Out tumbled the reluctant strikers. Threatened by a worse fate from without, they braved the terrors from law and order within, and hurried themselves precipitately upon the unknown. They had crossed the Rubicon, and there was no returning.

What to do next was the question. Already some one walking in their garden had caught sight of the unusual group. Five and twenty boys in the school yard, while school was in progress, was unprecedented. In a few minutes the entire village was out on the opposite slope to watch the trend of affairs. The spirit of the ring-leader quailed under the scrutiny. He would have welcomed an earthquake at that particular moment. "We're in the right," he said sheepishly. "We'll fight the lot, if they'll come on, but they won't," he added, "they're a set of fools." If only teacher might come out and order them back. They would defy her and all authority. They might even pick up stones and be forcibly unarmed. Instead, the sun lowered itself peacefully in the sky, and soon the girls and infants would come out. What to do was the burning question. "Play cricket," some one said, but the cricket things were all in the village, and they knew it. "Break the windows," said a very small boy meekly. "Shut up, who are you?" said the ringleader savagely.

"Well, throw gravel," said the small boy again, "and run, if you're afraid." "Ask teacher for an explanation," proposed a youth, a former member of the pacifist group. "We won't take no explanation, and she knows it," said the bulldog-faced boy, gathering

## NEEDS OF RUSSIAN ARMY CONSIDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Maj.-Gen.

Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the army and head of the military contingent of the mission to Russia, had a conference on Friday with officials of the Russian Embassy concerning the equipment needs of the Russian and Rumanian armies. General Scott said he found 15 Russian and Rumanian divisions facing an overwhelming German-Austrian force and in need of munitions, food, clothing and other equipment.

One reason they cannot be properly supplied is found in the lack of transportation facilities, and General Scott believes that no less than 1000 locomotives should be shipped immediately to Archangel before that port is closed by ice. It is understood that when Elihu Root returns to Washington from New York next week he will advise in the name of the commission that, if necessary, locomotives and cars be commanded in the United States, where they can be spared quickly, changed to the broad Russian gauge by rush work in the machine shops and shipped to Russia at the earliest possible moment.

## STARCH TO BE MADE FROM POTATO CULLS

PORLTAND, Ore.—Another Oregon industry that is to use a local product which heretofore has gone to waste has been organized under the corporate name of the Pacific Potato Starch Company with an authorized capital stock of \$60,000, says the Oregonian.

When the new plant is opened not later than Dec. 1, thousands of tons of potato culls, for which there has been no market will be employed in manufacturing potato starch, glucose, grape sugar, dextrin, potato meal, stock food and other by-products of the potato. The table potato is not to be used at all, but merely the culls which are either too small or too big and knotty to meet the standard market requirements.

## MR. BRYAN WRITES ON DRAFT RESISTANCE

LINCOLN, Neb.—No sympathy should be wasted on those arrested for unpatriotic utterances, William J. Bryan declares in a signed editorial in his paper, the Commoner. Resistance to the draft law is branded as anarchy.

"Before our nation enters a war it is perfectly proper to discuss the wisdom of going to war, but the discussion is closed when Congress acts," Mr. Bryan says. "We must stand together and fight it through. There are only two sides to a war—every American must be on the side of the United States."

## DU PONT COMPANY TO DECIDE ON PURCHASE

WILMINGTON, Del.—Stockholders of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Company are to decide whether they shall purchase the T. Coleman Du Pont stock, which has been a subject of litigation for more than a year, and which is said to involve a total of more than \$50,000,000.

Daniel O. Hastings was appointed master to call a meeting of the stockholders.

## Annual August Fur Sale

Purchase now—prices cannot be duplicated after August 31



### Advantages of the Sale

—special prices till Aug. 31  
—market's choicest skins

—season's correct styles  
—finest workmanship  
—furs held till Dec. 1  
—purchases payable Nov. 1

Every item contained in the illustrated catalog sent out by Chandler & Co. at the beginning of August is on sale during the entire month. Hence you can purchase our furs any day until August 31.

### HUDSON SEAL COAT

(Seal-dyed Muskrat)—45 in.  
Skunk trimmed. (Illustrated)  
August Sale Price 157.00  
November Price 195.00

### HUDSON SEAL COAT

(Seal-dyed Muskrat)—42 in.  
long .... August Sale Price 110.00  
November Price 145.00

### HUDSON SEAL COAT

(Seal-dyed Muskrat)—45 in.  
Natural Skunk\* trimmed.  
August Sale Price 178.00  
November Price 225.00

### HUDSON SEAL COAT

(Seal-dyed Muskrat)—40 in.  
Fine selected skins.  
August Sale Price 95.00  
November Price 120.00

### HUDSON SEAL COAT

(Seal-dyed Muskrat)—Kolin-  
sky collar and cuffs.  
August Sale Price 229.00  
November Price 285.00

### HUDSON SEAL COAT

(Seal-dyed Muskrat)—Squir-  
rel collar and cuffs.  
August Sale Price 148.00  
November Price 185.00

### RACCOON COAT

45 in. long (Illustrated).  
August Sale Price 149.00  
November Price 195.00

### NUTRIA COAT

Hudson Seal collar and cuffs;  
45 in. (Illustrated).  
August Sale Price 78.00  
November Price 110.00

### NATURAL MUSKRAT COAT

Hudson Seal collar and cuffs;  
45 in. (Illustrated).  
August Sale Price 78.00  
November Price 110.00

### HUDSON SEAL SET

Stole collar — canteen muff.  
August Sale Price 29.50  
November Price 40.00

### KAMCHATKA BLUE FOX SET

Animal shaped scarf.

August Sale Price 60.00  
November Price 95.00

### BLACK FOX SET

With brush and head.

August Sale Price 35.00  
November Price 50.00

### YUKON WOLF SET

Animal scarf and muff.

August Sale Price 45.00  
November Price 60.00

### NATURAL RACCOON SET

Large muff — animal collar.

August Sale Price 32.50  
November Price 45.00

### HUDSON SEAL SET

Stole collar — canteen muff.

August Sale Price 29.50  
November Price 40.00

### SILVER POINTED FOX SET

Rich and most stylish.

August Sale Price 98.00  
November Price 135.00

### NATURAL FISHER SET

Handsome animal scarf.

August Sale Price 110.00  
November Price 150.00

### BEAVER SET

Simple, but very smart.

August Sale Price 38.00  
November Price 50.00

### NATURAL SKUNK SET

Cape effect scarf.

August Sale Price 55.00  
November Price 75.00

### TAUPE WOLF SET

Muff finished with head, tail  
and paws.

August Sale Price 55.00  
November Price 69.00

### BLACK LYNX SET

Unusually long scarf.

August Sale Price 69.00  
November Price 95.00

**Chandler & Co.**

Tremont Street—Near West—Boston

## PRESIDENT MAY FIX COAL PRICES

Mr. Wilson Gets Facts on Entire Situation, and It Is Believed He Will Commandeer Product and Arrange Rates by Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson has held a conference with mine owners and operators that, it is considered, may lead to Government control of the properties. The interests of the public now will be presented by the Federal Trade Commission, which has just completed its investigation of coal production costs.

Provisions of the Food Control Bill giving the President power to fix coal prices from the mine to the consumer and investing in him authority to requisition all coal produced and sell it to the public, are expected to be put into operation almost immediately.

The Trade Commission's report, it is learned, will say that at present prices coal operators, jobbers and retailers are reaping exorbitant profits and that inequitable distribution is adding to the costs in many parts of the country.

Operators and miners who oppose Government price-fixing in the fear that prices will be pushed down to too low a level put their case before the President through F. S. Peabody, chairman of the coal production committee of the Council of National Defense, and John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America.

Their idea of a solution of the situation, as expressed to the President, is that a voluntary arrangement be made between operators, miners and the Government and that no move be made toward enforcement of the drastic provisions of the food bill.

The coal situation, according to officials who have studied the subject, is in a more chaotic state now than it has been at any time. Miners throughout the country are threatening to strike unless their wages are raised to give them a share of the enormous profits made. Prices are soaring in spite of the agreement made recently between Government heads and the operators, and many sections of the country face a winter with scanty supplies of fuel.

The program many officials believe President Wilson is most likely to adopt to control the industry would provide that the Government commandeer all coal produced, dividing the country into districts and fixing a maximum price for each district. Under this plan there would be from seven to 12 districts, and in each district a price would be set, based upon an average cost of producing plus a definite percentage of profit. The district's output would be apportioned, and in this way every operator would get the same percentage of profit, whatever might be his cost of production.

Six states produce about 85 per cent of the country's total bituminous output. Since there are altogether 26 coal-producing states some districts would include several states. The aim would be to form the districts so that production costs in each would vary but little, although the difference between districts might be considerable. This plan would mean that the trade commission or whatever agency the President selects to administer provisions of the law, would direct distribution by districts.

Evidence that the country is growing restive under continued high prices is seen in the demand by representatives of 13 state councils of defense meeting in Chicago that the Government take immediate action.

### Operators Cancel Offer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The State movement to force reduction of coal prices to a reasonable rate at the earliest possible moment took great strides forward on Friday. At the opening of the Illinois hearing, before the Illinois coal director, coal operators of the State withdrew from their agreement with the Governor to let the coal director fix the price of Illinois coal. Chief Justice Orrin N. Carter of the State Supreme Court then continued the hearing without the operators, heard data submitted by the Illinois State Council of Defense, asked for their conclusions as to profits that should be allowed, and declared he would go ahead and set the price for coal at the mouth of the mine as soon as possible.

The figures on what the State Council thinks is a fair price and profit for Illinois coal will be presented to the coal director on Monday, this bureau is informed, and Justice Carter ex-

pects to hand down his decision Thursday.

Thursday is the day when State councils of defense from 13 states, which met in Chicago several days ago, will reassemble in adjourned meeting here to consider the coal situation then confronting them. If Illinois has then set its coal price, the expectation is that the other states in the conference will move to take similar and coordinate action. By that time it is expected the Federal Government may be stirred to take some serious steps of its own in reducing prices.

The committee of the Illinois State Council of Defense, which plans to present its view of a legitimate coal profit on Monday, is composed of Samuel Insull, chairman of the Illinois Defense Council; J. Ogden Armour and Levy Mayer.

If the Illinois operators do not abide by the price, the coal director says, members of the State council declare that Governor Lowden will take steps to seize the mines; but many hardly believe it will be necessary to go that far to bring the operators to time. There was much talk yesterday of a special session of the Legislature being called. "If the Legislature meets to take up the coal situation," declared a State council member, "to The Christian Science Monitor's representative, "the coal mines will never go back to where they are now, but will come under regulation of a commission exactly like public utilities and the utilities commission."

The withdrawal of the Illinois operators from the hearings and agreement made a sensation here yesterday. Through their attorney, at the beginning of the hearing, they presented a resolution declaring that they could not enter into the proceedings because Federal legislation recently presented covered the ground; because official word from the Federal Trade Commission has been received by operators of the State proposing in language that the operator cannot misconstrue or disregard, that any action taken locally would be embarrassing to the properly constituted authorities in Washington; because of antitrust proceedings threatened in St. Louis; because of the Illinois miners' strike, and because restriction of product to Illinois might give rise to antitrust proceedings against the operators. Later, F. C. Honnald, secretary of the coal operators conference, issued a statement asserting that "no possible charge of bad faith can warrantably be made against the coal operators by Governor Lowden." One of those in closest touch with the Governor's agreement informs this bureau that the agreement was morally binding on the operators. The Illinois strike situation, incidentally, is much improved.

Subsequently, at the hearing, Levy Mayer, presented the case for the State, declaring that the operators did not disclaim excessive profits, but that their position was that they were now entitled to get all they could to make up for lean years. He presented contracts to show sharp and unreasonable advances in the price of coal and to indicate what actual cost of production was, certain of the contracts being so framed. Clifford Thorne, appearing for utility corporations, spoke along the same line. Retail dealers assured the coal director of their earnest support. Retail prices are to be taken up when the mine-mouth price is determined.

Among railroad men in attendance at the hearing were C. H. Markham, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, and R. H. Ashton, president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

### Shipbuilders to Cooperate

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of shipbuilding plants gathered here at the call of Rear Admiral Capps, general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, have decided to cooperate in the purchase of materials for ship construction in order to eliminate competition and to insure prompt delivery of supplies. A central purchasing office will be named to work with Maj. R. E. Wood, purchasing officer for the corporation. Although the Government has taken over the construction of ships, purchases of materials will be made by the individual yards.

### Conference in Alabama

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In view of a conference to be held under the auspices of Secretary of Labor Wilson at Birmingham, Ala., labor leaders have recalled an order for a strike of Alabama coal miners. A telegram sent by the labor officials to the miners' unions notes the arrangements for the conference and adds: "In deference to the request of our Government and in accordance with the policy adopted at our convention we instruct mine workers to continue work pending the outcome of this meeting."

## CAMBRIDGE HAS MARKET OPENING

First Venture Proves Success as Consumers Practically Buy Up All Produce on Hand in About Three Hours

At 10 o'clock, three hours after its initial opening, the Cambridge public market, which opened on the lawn of the First Baptist Church near Central Square this morning, was practically sold out, and some of the producers had driven back to their farms for a second load of vegetables in order to supply the demand of purchasers, who from the outset were numerous.

That the experiment which was launched by the City Council cooperating with the Food Production and Conservation Committee was a success was apparent to all concerned, for piles of empty vegetable boxes on every hand, men, women and children returning to their homes well laden with produce, showed that the public appreciated the opportunity to cut out the middleman, and incidentally to make a substantial saving in their buying.

The market opened at 7 o'clock, and eight producers from surrounding towns were represented. There were all sorts of vegetables, some boxed, others in paper bags, and all showed they were fresh from the garden only a few short hours before.

In nearly every instance, garden stuff was sold considerably under the market prices, and the public was not slow to appreciate the fact. Great, crisp heads of lettuce were only a nickel, and beets were three bunches for 5 cents in contrast to the customary price of 5 cents a bunch. Carrots were the same.

Sweet corn was in greatest demand, and at 20 cents the dozen, the supply was soon exhausted, at a saving of at least five, and even 10 cents on prevailing market prices. At three for five cents, cucumbers were a bargain, and fine specimens of tomatoes sold at eight cents a pound. Onions in quart boxes brought five cents a box, beet greens were five a pound, and a big bunch of parsley was the same.

There were some good bargains in cabbages, small ones selling for a nickel each, while big ones were a dime, instead of the customary 3 cents a pound. One purchaser bought a cabbage at 10 cents, which upon being weighed when he reached home tipped the scales at a little over 14 pounds, which at market prices would have cost him 42 cents. String beans brought 8 cents a quart, or two quarts for 15 cents, and Horticultural beans were 40 cents a peck.

The "Farm to Home" idea appealed to the people, and purchasers came with all sorts of receptacles, even to baby carriages, which they filled with miscellaneous articles, some buying enough to last the average consumer for several days. Market baskets at cost prices were sold by Mrs. Walter S. Burke, who was active in establishing the market, and she was assisted by Mrs. George H. Parker. Paper bags of good proportions were given away by the conservation committee.

Mrs. Burke, expressed herself as greatly pleased with the experiment, saying that the experience in Cambridge was similar to that in other places.

"We had difficulty in getting the farmers to take hold of the project," she said, "for they were rather skeptical as to how the market would turn out, but I think now they are satisfied with results, and will need no further persuasion."

In connection with the food conservation movement, Mrs. Burke is in charge of a cannning station which will open next week at 730 Massachusetts Avenue, close by the public market stand. Here the public may bring vegetables bought from the market for canning, the work being under the supervision of a canning expert.

Clarence P. Kidder, chairman of the conservation committee from the City Council, said: "The idea is the right one, and Cambridge people have taken hold of it well. Naturally we can make some changes which will be beneficial next week. People are convinced now that they can buy things cheaper here, they can make greatest."

their own selection, and they surely appreciate it." Associated with Mr. Kidder are William H. Hogan and William J. Lynch of the City Council, and Harry J. Mahoney who has acted in publicity matters.

Prominent in arranging the details of the market has been M. S. Rose, superintendent of gardens, who expressed himself as highly satisfied with the results of opening market day.

"We could expect nothing more," said Mr. Rose. "I am vastly pleased with the way things have gone this morning. This plan has long been contemplated, and I am glad to see it in operation. I sincerely hope it will become a fixture here."

The public market day will be on Tuesday of next week, and it is expected at this time to open a city table for the sale of vegetables.

These will be secured from the small gardens about the city, most of which are under the direction of Mr. Rose, and vegetables will be sold upon a 10 per cent basis. It is expected that more farmers will drive in for market day, and that the plan of buying direct from the producer will become a habit in all Cambridge households.

Cooperating in the civic betterment idea, the First Baptist Society donated the use of its lawn for market purposes, the location being an ideal one of access, and in the shopping district of the city.

One producer who sent a team to the Cambridge market this morning is also supplying public markets in Brookline, Quincy and in Roxbury.

### Market at Dorchester

Several wagonloads of vegetables and other farm produce were sold this forenoon, between 5 and 10 o'clock, at the Christopher Gibson Playground, Park Street, and Dorchester Avenue, Dorchester, by a company which undertook the experiment of selling supplies bought in wagonloads from farmers near Boston. The use of the playground for the purpose met with the approval of Patrick H. Graham, superintendent of public markets, who says he will be glad to have many such markets established.

Prices at the playground market were considerably lower than in ordinary retail Boston markets. Green corn, for example, sold at 20 to 25 cents a dozen while regular markets charged 35 cents for similar corn. Four cucumbers were sold for 15 cents, against three for the same amount in other markets. Blueberries were plentiful at 15 cents a basket while elsewhere they brought 25 cents. The Gibson playground market will be maintained Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, according to the company.

### GETTING IN GRAIN IN MANITOBA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—An urgent call is being sent out for help in the harvest fields of Manitoba. Thousands of acres, says the national service director, Mr. Chapman, are already ripe and ready for cutting, and the imperative need is for men to handle it at once.

The splendid ripening weather of the past two weeks is responsible for the premature harvesting, and the big parties of harvest hands arranged for in the East will not arrive till Aug. 20 or 22. To fill the gap between the present time and their arrival, the city of Winnipeg is releasing as many of its employees as possible for work in the fields. Business firms and individual employers are following a similar procedure; while in the smaller towns throughout Manitoba, the townspeople are closing their places of business at 5 in the afternoon, requisitioning all the motor cars in town and transporting the entire available population out into the neighboring country, where they spend the entire evenings in stocking the grain cut during the day.

The Government of Manitoba is making all arrangements for the distribution of labor. The whole province has been so organized that lists of men required and wages farmers will pay are on file from every municipality, and the men will be sent direct to the points where the need is greatest.

## GARDNER OPENS PUBLIC MARKET

Central Distributing Point Established to Dispose of Produce Raised by Cooperation—Municipal Canning Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDNER, Mass.—Following up its work in the increase of food production and in the opening of a municipal canning factory, the public safety committee on production and conservation, today opened a municipal market on the grounds of the West Street School. The work in Gardner has attracted the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture, which commends it to other communities.

From the start the work of the committee on production and conservation has been handled with efficiency. Both farmers and merchants are represented on this committee, and their joint interests have at all times been considered.

While the committee urged home gardens in the town, it also induced the farmers to increase their planted acreage and helped them to do it. Arrangements were made with the banks so that needed loans could be obtained by farmers without too much formality, and the committee laid in supplies of seed potatoes, fertilizers, sprays and other commodities for distribution, at cost among farmers and gardeners generally.

To insure the farmer against loss, prices and profits were in some instances guaranteed. Headquarters were opened with the general secretary, George L. Minott, in charge under the chairman, George A. Dunn and an expert, Emory E. Grayson, was engaged as agricultural advisor. Mr. Grayson visits all the gardens and is called into frequent consultation by the farmers. The whole situation has been resolved into one of close cooperation.

Of the 1700 home gardens and gardens on vacant plots of ground planted in Gardner last spring every one is in a flourishing condition, it is stated. Only one was abandoned and that by a man who left the city. It was taken over by the committee, and the original owner, if he can be found, will be compensated for his own outlay on it. With the cooperation of the local press, frequent bulletins are issued and an adequate system of protection has been worked out and put in operation.

To take care of surplus products, a municipal canning factory was opened on Aug. 4. This is located in a suite of several rooms fitted with the proper equipment for doing the work in the most approved manner. This includes two pressure cookers with a capacity of 200 cans a day. The canning is done by a graduate of the Gardner High School and two students at the school, Miss Madeline Campbell, Miss Edith Olson and Miss Mary Minott.

working under the direction of the teacher of domestic science. Products brought to the factory are canned for the producer by the cold pack method at a small charge for labor and materials furnished by the factory. Supplies not wanted by the producer for his own use will be sold for him at a small profit.

The success of the municipal market opened today indicates that it will become a permanent feature of the town. Dealers in foodstuffs have given cordial cooperation. Charges have had a wholesome effect on prices throughout the town showing where they have been inflated and giving the farmer a more satisfactory profit than he has had heretofore. To encourage the farmer to bring his products to town he is invited to bring any surplus product to the canning factory for preservation where chicken and other fowl will be put up as well as fruits and vegetables.

Also under the Public Safety Committee of which Fred L. Butler is chairman, the Ladies Aid Society is conducting a canning school four times a week. The lessons are given in different languages to meet the needs of Gardner's cosmopolitan population.

The Massachusetts Agricultural College through its extension department, the United States Department of Agriculture and local organizations such as the Worcester County Farm Bureau, are cooperating in various ways with the work of production and preservation of food in Gardner. This work is not limited to the one municipality but extends to Westminster, Templeton, East Templeton, Baldwinville, Otter River and Hubbardston.

### CALIFORNIA FOOD DIRECTOR NAMED

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Gov. W. D. Stephens has appointed Harris Weinstock State Market Director under the law which went into effect on July 30, and by the terms of which the old law, under which Mr. Weinstock has served, was repealed, says the Union.

As State market director, Mr. Weinstock will act as adviser for producers and distributors when requested, assisting them in distribution of any products at fair prices. He also becomes head of the State fish exchange, created under a law known as the "State Fish Exchange Act." As such he will be empowered to fix the maximum retail price of all fish sold in California, to regulate the destruction of food fish, to create a fish exchange, to license those engaged in catching and disposing of fish, to investigate and report upon the fish industry and to promote the sale of fish.

**LICQUOR PEDLERS HELD**  
Charles W. Yuill and Leo Kinch were yesterday held in \$500 bonds for a hearing next Thursday before United States Commissioner William Hayes on a charge of selling intoxicating liquor to soldiers in uniform in the woods at Pepperell Thursday night.

## CULTIVATION OF THE CASSAVA

Panama Giving the Plant Much Attention for Food and Starch Purposes—Tubers Can Be Made Into Flour

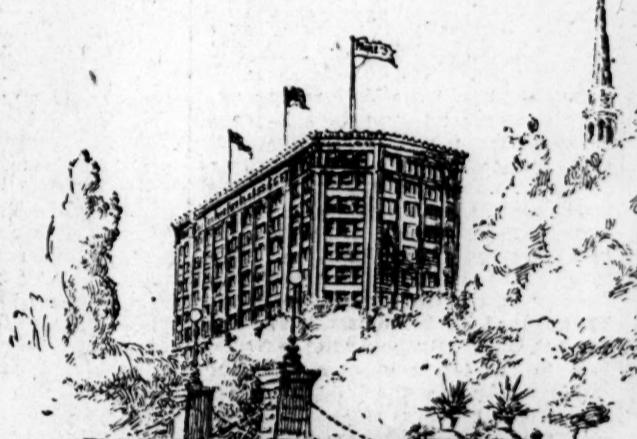
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—The yucca (also spelled yuca) plant as a source both of food and of starch for industrial purposes is receiving much attention here. It is admirably adapted for growing in coconut groves while waiting for the palms to mature, or for a side-crop in other tree plantations. It vies with the yam for the place of the heaviest food-producing plant known.

Yucca is the name for the plant variously called cassava, mandioca, tapioca—and chambu in Central Africa; botanically, Manihot utilissima. There is another yucca—yucca baccata—which is an entirely different plant, belonging to the lily family, also called "Spanish bayonet." This confusion of names is unfortunate, and makes it preferable to call the vegetable in question cassava, by which name it is known in Florida, where it has been introduced latterly. There are three names of the cassava: Manihot cassava, manihot palmata, and manihot utilissima. The first is the general name for the whole group, which contains the last two as principal subdivisions; the second being the sweet variety, whose leaves may be eaten like spinach, and whose roots are also edible; while the third is the "bitter" variety, whose leaves are not edible and whose roots contain hydrocyanic acid, which must be burned or washed out before they may be eaten.

The standard method of using cassava tubers proceeds along two lines, according to whether they are to be eaten as a vegetable, like the potato, or converted into flour for making bread or pudding. In the first case the tubers may be baked or roasted; or cut up and fried. In the latter the acid juice must be extracted before it is used, as the boiling of flour, which is the main way the natives use it, does not get rid of the juices. To do this, two principal methods are used. The tubers are placed in a bed of sand in a running stream, and left there until the water has washed out the juice and left the tubers soft, friable, and spongy. Then they are peeled and beaten up in a mortar into fine flour, which is then dried, and may be kept a long time. Or the tubers may be peeled and grated into flour without being water-soaked, and the flour then subjected to heavy pressure and the juice squeezed out. The latter method is not as safe as the former, which is one used by African natives from time immemorial.

Paine's



## Visitors to Boston

## PRESS AGAINST PRUSSIANISM

United States Editors See No  
Hope of Lasting Peace Until It Is Destroyed—Further  
Comments on Pope's Appeal

Prussianism must go, says the American press, before lasting peace can be hoped for. Reparation and punishment for the destruction it has wrought are demanded by many commentators on the Pope's appeal. United States newspaper opinions on the Vatican message and the probable result of its proposals are appended:

### Buffalo Express

The German colonies have been delivered from the rule of German terrorism—the same kind of rule that burned Louvain and engaged in submarine frightfulness—and civilization can no more restore them to that kind of rule than it can consent that Belgium and Serbia and Poland and Alsace-Lorraine shall remain under that kind of rule. It will be compromising the principle whose adoption is more essential to prevent future wars than is even a disarmament agreement, if it does so.

This is a minor point in the world problem which is here taken up only because it best illustrates the fallacy of the Pope's reasoning. The whole plan of peace which he proposes would, if adopted, leave the Central Powers as great a menace to the world as ever and would establish the principle that ambitious feudalism may bring any degree of horror upon mankind without punishment or reparation. That is neither just nor prudent.

It sounds very much as if the Pope were arguing that because the injury which Germany and Austria-Hungary have done to others has been so enormous as to be irreparable, therefore no demand should be made on them for even such reparation as they can make, but they should rather be rewarded for their misdeeds by being restored, in full and without question, to their old place in the world. It is three years too late to talk of peace on the old status quo. The Pope should have proposed that when Germany was winning, instead of waiting till Germany has abandoned hope of the world conquest and is on the verge of collapse.

### Bangor Commercial

We expect that the central empires will shortly state their acquiescence to the suggestions of the Vatican and why should they not? The proposal is really analogous to the situation of a burglar who enters a man's house by force and wrests from him his silver, his money and his valued possessions. Caught in the act, he then says that he is willing to sit down in council with his victim and his captors and compromise with them and decide how much of his loot he will give back. Of course he would be willing to compromise to avoid going to jail, but the law says that he must give back his loot and be punished for his crime. Any other ending, as one that is in the nature of a draw, would not be a final ending, for Germany would not rest until it tried again. And a real decision will be the better for the German people as well as for the rest of the world.

### Philadelphia Public Ledger

The Allies will receive the Pope's proposals with respect, they will assent to them so far as they can do so safely. But it is plain that the first step must come from Germany. Is she prepared to discuss the question of peace on this preliminary basis, to abandon her dreams of world dominion, to live in amity with her neighbors, to respect international law, to keep treaties? To return to the status quo ante, as the Pope seems to suggest, is not enough. From that source, as the President has said, our present evils arose. A lasting peace must be more than a truce—more than a breathing spell between wars. Germany, still more Austria, is obviously weary of the conflict which is slowly but surely destroying her. The Allies are weary of it, too, but they are none the less resolved not to end it before a decision is reached. To do that would be treason to humanity.

### Providence Journal

Among people who understand the treachery of a nation which has no code of honor, it is not possible for Germany to make headway with her "peace offensive." But to whatever limited extent Berlin can beguile and ensnare the followers of Senator La Follette or of Lenine, to whatever extent Berlin can incite the I. W. W. or the Maximalists, to whatever extent the hyphenated or corrupt press of the United States can be supplied with a pro-German text, by so much is the military power of Germany strengthened and the arm of its enemies weakened.

All this is so plain that the phrase describing the present German propaganda as a measure of war, not a move for peace, is accurate and illuminating. It is not a subtle ruse, but an open and a palpable deception which should never be a pitfall to any alert foe of wolfish Prussianism.

### Boston Journal

The Pope's message was discussed on Friday at a Cabinet meeting, and it is officially announced that this Government will give the document the "most deliberate and painstaking consideration" before making reply. The terms mentioned by Benedict are far from likely to be accepted by the Allies or encouraged by the United States. But a serious move toward obtaining statements of terms by the belligerents cannot be unwell-

come even to the most warlike of peoples or governments. A plain comparison of ethical and material claims in this war has never been constructed. The present is none too early for it. The United States Government so decides in consenting to study the word from the Vatican.

### New York World

It is the belief of the World that a durable peace is impossible until there is a Government in Germany which is responsible to the German people and which they can control. If that is the view of Washington, London and Paris, it ought to be affirmed. That is a definite aim and object which can be as easily understood by Germans as by Americans, Englishmen and Frenchmen. No such Government exists today among the Central Powers. They alone are ruled from the throne and by ministers responsible to the Crown alone...

The bitter experience of the last three years has proved that there is no safety for any country or for any people, including the Germans themselves, while this autocratic rule prevails, and that if there is to be a durable peace, Germany, in the words of Mr. Balfour, must be either "free or powerless." That ought to be said authoritatively and said so plainly that the German people themselves will have no excuse for confounding a free Germany with a dismembered and destroyed Germany.

Nobody else can do this so well as the President, and the need for doing it cannot be questioned.

### Boston Globe

The reply to the Pope will be a diplomatic contest witnessed by the whole world. The group of powers which makes the better reply will have won a victory of the first importance. It will unite its own people and spread dissension among the people of its enemies. It will be a test of moral force as great as has been the test of physical force. It is time for America to speak again.

### Springfield Republican

If the Central Empires are to get anything from the war it must be on the eastern side; hence the profound significance of the Pope's attitude. The cynical would say that he proposed that Germany restore what it cannot keep and be given back what it cannot get back, leaving its diplomats to make the best possible bargain in regard to everything else. But detailed discussion of the effect upon entente interests may be postponed; it will be an absorbing topic with the Allies for some time to come. The essential point just now is that the full text gives considerably more ground to suppose the Pope's terms, to put it moderately, acceptable to the Central Powers.

### Cleveland Plain Dealer

Prussianism must be destroyed. Only thus can there be any assurance of future peace. Only thus can there be any safe promise that savagery will not again and again sweep fire and fury, devastating the earth and blighting lives that were given for happiness and usefulness. Does the suggestion of Pope Benedict carry a hint to the nations this needful promise? The nations of democracy must decide. Peace is desired. But the longing for peace has not yet moved the world's democracies to consider a peace which would be little more than an armistice.

Without doubt the Vatican has proposed the most favorable terms that Prussianism would today grant its enemies. The Teuton armies are unbroken. . . . But Prussianism, that stern combination of highest intellect and most debased savagery, clearly understands that victorious though it be today it cannot prevail in the end against all the world. And so it may be believed that Prussianism would consent with only perfunctory hesitation to the terms of peace as foreshadowed by the unofficial reports of the Pope's recommendation.

The war must continue till democracy can dictate the terms of peace. It will dictate not to a Prussian autocracy, for Prussian autocracy will have ceased to exist. It will be a benevolent dictation which will give to every race and to every nation that which is just. It will establish the rights of all civilized peoples to be their own masters. It will leave the broad blue sky of aspiration open to every race and every individual.

### Pittsburgh Post

The most that can be said for the message now is that it may start a discussion that will give light on the situation among the Central Allies. . . . No matter how or by whom the negotiations for it are started, peace can be established only on the basis of destruction of the Prussian military power and restitution, as far as possible, for the awful wrongs it has committed.

### Portland (Me.) Express

Senator Fernald has voiced the sentiment that it is not our purpose in America to change the form of Government in Germany to a democracy. Undoubtedly that has been and probably it still is true, but the purposes of every great war have been progressive. We did not mean to cut loose from Great Britain when we began the

Revolutionary War. We did not mean to abolish slavery when we began our defense against the Southern Confederacy, but we did both. We have not meant to interfere in any way with the Government of Germany and still have no general purpose to that effect, but if the majority of the German people, when the war is over, desire self-government, we shall be very glad to render any assistance possible to them in that direction. Above all else it is our purpose to shear the Kaiser of his military might and to make sure that Prussian militarism shall never again run amuck in the world.

### Chicago Tribune

While the express terms of the Pope's peace proposal are not yet known, there is an outline announced with seeming authority from Washington indicates their general character. In brief, it may be said to offer a peace or compromise, a peace without victory, and it will therefore be eagerly supported by a considerable body of opinion in all countries. Its chief importance, however, is not likely to be in its proposals, which so far as foreshadowed do not seem to include any novel solutions of the many difficulties in the path of peace. Its importance lies in the fact that it can hardly fail to force a clearer statement of purposes from the belligerent governments, and may therefore conduct them, if not to the threshold of peace, at least substantially nearer to it.

### Chicago Herald

The reply to the Pope will be a diplomatic contest witnessed by the whole world. The group of powers which makes the better reply will have won a victory of the first importance. It will unite its own people and spread dissension among the people of its enemies. It will be a test of moral force as great as has been the test of physical force. It is time for America to speak again.

### Rome (Saturday)

VATICAN ORGAN SAYS PROPOSALS NOT  
RETURN TO STATUS QUO

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—Some of the Italian press comment on the papal peace note follows:

### Corriere d'Italia

"The Pope's peace proposals are true restoration in the sense of Lloyd George's last speech, and constitute a peace as outlined by President Wilson, while they also correspond to peace without annexation or indemnities supported in other quarters," says the Corriere d'Italia, the semi-official organ of the Vatican. The paper adds that the Pope's note does not propose to return to the status quo ante, and suggests the restoration of "the old kingdom of Poland" as it was before being dismembered by the three empires.

Referring to the suggestion regarding autonomy for Armenia, a rearrangement of the colonies and the return of Alsace-Lorraine and Trent and Trieste to their respective nationalities, the paper asks: "Is it possible that the Central Powers will consent to make peace, imposing upon them such sacrifices and obliging them to pronounce, as Mr. Lloyd George said, the word 'restoration'?"

GIORNALE D'ITALIA

The Giornale d'Italia says the Central Empires will now be obliged to announce their conditions of peace, which the Pope will communicate to the Allies.

An important feature of the papal note is that it is the first document of the Holy See addressed to the Italian Government since the fall of the temporal power. It is the first document asking Austria to evacuate Italian territories after the note of Plus IX addressed to the Emperor of Austria in 1849 advising him to return to Italian provinces. The Giornale d'Italia expressed the hope that the voice of the Pope urging peace will be accompanied by the sound of the canon of the Allies from Flanders to the word "restoration."

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—The War Department is proceeding with the organization of the camouflage corps, which is going into camp at Camp Columbia, Litchfield. Under the leadership of Paul Bartlett, more than a score of Washington artists, sculptors and architects have enlisted for the corps. The members will be under instruction by veterans of the Canadian expeditionary force, says the Connecticut Day.

Camouflage is a word taken from the "argot" of the Parisian artist. It is their slang word for "faking," and since the war began in Europe it is a general term used for the branch of the service which has to do with concealing things from the observation of the enemy's aviators and officers' telescopes, by painting canvas and a hundred other devices utilized for deceiving the enemy.

For instance the camouflage corps in France does such work as stretching canvas over the big guns and painting it so as to make it appear like a plain wheat field to the aviators, and then painting a big gun on a canvas some miles away to draw the enemy's fire to a useless point.

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## LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

just returned from Langemarck, where he had been for five hours.

The British troops hold not only Langemarck, but a considerable length of the German offensive position 800 yards north of Langemarck.

"The reference to Poelkapelle, obviously is intended to give the impression that the British failed to reach some imaginary and distant objective just as in the German official statement Thursday it was implied that the British objective on the Lens front was Vendin-le-Viel. It is sufficient to state that the British troops gained all their objectives, not only north of Lens on Wednesday, but also from Saint Julien, northwards, on Thursday."

The statement also points out that the German claim that the attack on Wednesday was made with four Canadian divisions was an exaggeration.

### War Situation Summarized

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—

The fighting on the western European front related in yesterday's communiqué is chiefly remarkable for the "paper victory" of the German army on the Ypres front. It is felt there can be only one reason behind the German claim to have recaptured Langemarck, which, together with one or two other recent similar allegations, is emphatically denied by the British Press Bureau, and that is the German command's fear to reveal the true position to the German people.

The French successfully repelled another fierce German attack between Vaudreuil and Calonne Plateau, while the Russians and Romanians have succeeded in holding von Mackensen at various points of his advance. British airmen were again active in Flanders.

### French Advance Continues

PARIS, France (Saturday)—French troops continued to advance in Flanders today, capturing a strong position east of the Steenboek. Progress was made north of Bixschoot, along the road to Langemarck.

A brilliant counterattack on the right bank of the Meuse also threw the Germans out of all positions they took from the French on Aug. 16 and 17 in Caurieres Wood, the war office announced.

North of the Aisne German raids were repulsed, and in the Champagne near Massiges, a German attack was broken up by artillery fire.

In Alsace, lively artillery exchanges were reported with a German attack near Steinbach repulsed.

### Germand Again Attack

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—Sir Douglas Haig says that early this morning the enemy troops delivered another counter attack against our recently captured positions immediately northwest of Lens. Their troops were again completely repulsed after sharp fighting in which we secured a few prisoners. There has been con-

siderable hostile artillery activity during the night in this neighborhood and also northeast of Ypres.

### British Naval Raid

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Admiralty announces another bombing raid was carried out on Thursday night by the Royal Naval Air Service on Thouront Railway station and junction. Fires were caused, and it is thought an ammunition dump was hit and the railway damaged. Many tons of bombs were dropped on objectives. All machines returned safely.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Saturday)—The German official statement issued on Friday reads:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The second great fighting day of the Flanders battle has been decided in our favor, thanks to the bravery of all arms, and thanks to the never-failing attacking strength of our incomparable German infantry.

On Friday morning, after hours of gunfire, the flower of the English army, accompanied by the French forces on the northern wing, burst forward, deeply echeloned, to the attack.

On a front of 30 kilometers, from the Yser Canal to the River Lys, the battle raged throughout the day. Our advanced posts on the Yser Canal near Driegachten were overrun.

The enemy troops also captured ground before the battle position at Martjevaart, north and east of Bixschoot, which was yielded step by step by our protecting troops.

The English penetrated our lines near Langemarck and by means of reinforcement pushed forward to Poelkapelle. At this point they were met by a counterattack on the part of our fighting reserves. In the irresistible assault the foremost enemy troops were overpowered, and their rear echelons were thrown back. By giving, after heavy fighting, Langemarck and our lost position were again in our hands.

Also near St. Julien and at numerous points further south to Warneton the enemy forces, whose shattered attacking troops were continually reinforced, penetrated into our new battle zone.

On all other sectors of the extensive battlefield the English assault collapsed before our entanglements. In spite of the heavy sacrifices, the English have accomplished nothing. By this repulse we gained a full victory. Unshaken and with high spirits, our front stands ready for new battles.

In Artois towards the evening the English again violently attacked near Loos. Local positions into which the enemy forces penetrated were restored by powerful counterthrusts.

St. Quentin has been subjected further to French fire. The frame supporting the roof of the Cathedral has fallen in. The interior of the historic edifice has been burned out.

Front of the German Crown Prince: On the Aisne local French attacks broke down east of Cerny. Near Verdun the artillery duel again developed to highest intensity, but up to the present the enemy forces have not attacked.

The supplementary official statement issued by the German War Office last evening reads:

In Flanders and near Verdun only

have there been artillery duels of varying intensity.

At St. Quentin houses in the immediate vicinity of the Cathedral still are afire. The continual bombardment by the French is extending the seat of the fire.

There is nothing special to report from the eastern front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau JASSY, Romania (Saturday)—The Rumanian official statement issued on Friday reads:

Our infantry and cavalry delivered counterattacks on the enemy forces, who fled in disorder. We occupied several peaks and took more than 600 prisoners. Some machine guns were captured.

This action was facilitated by the Russians in the north, who, after repulsing several attacks, took the offensive and drove back the enemy troops in conjunction with the Rumanians. The battle continues violently.

South of the Maraschi, the enemy forces attacked all day with fresh troops. A Russian regiment in a counterattack took more than 400 prisoners. A Russian raid south of Brzezany also resulted in the capture of prisoners and some machine guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau LONDON, England (Saturday)—

Friday's communiqué says: Early last night the enemy forces twice counterattacked the new positions gained by us yesterday afternoon east of Loos in the direction of Cite St. Auguste. At the second attempt they succeeded in pressing back our line slightly at some points, but later in the night our troops again attacked and reestablished our positions. We captured a few prisoners. A further hostile counterattack was completely repulsed. The artillery has been active on both sides during the night east of Ypres.

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In the direction of Fokshani during Wednesday night the enemy troops undertook an offensive between Sevestchi-Muntchell and against Movilitza. Attacks between Sevestchi and Muntchell were repulsed. All attacks in the region of Movilitza were repulsed by the Rumanians. Certain of our units exposed to strong artillery fire retired slightly to the north, but Rumanian reserves moved forward, beat off several German attacks and restored the situation.

Caucasus front: There has been no change.

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# MUSIC OF THE WORLD

## MOVEMENT FOR CHEAPER OPERA

National Opera Club of America, With 2000 Members in New York City, Working for More Diffusion of Musical Culture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—There has never been a time within the recollection of one whose business it has been for many years to write about musical conditions, when there was so much talk of opera in the air, or when there was so much prospect for the men and women of this country to be able to enjoy it at reasonable prices. This interesting condition is not to be attributed, either, to the efforts of any impresario or group of opera-singers; it is rather, due to a general increase in the musical cultivation of the public. For some years there has been evident throughout the United States an unvoiced desire on the part of young people for better music than the cheap rag-time with which the country has been flooded.

Probably the one cause that has done most to improve matters has been the woman's club movement, for it has resulted in the formation of several hundred clubs which have for their object a better understanding and appreciation of all good music. The argument is not lessened by the fact that most of these organizations have a membership of both sexes.

Such a condition would have been without any practical result, however, but for certain peculiar conditions which have arisen in the professional musical world within the last three years. To state the situation concisely, the demand for better music has coincided with the facilities for obtaining it.

Today there are hundreds of trained opera singers within our larger cities who have come to this land as a happy haven from the storms and stresses of war. One of the early effects of the European struggle was that the smaller opera houses first shut down, followed at a considerable period by the larger ones; some held all their contracts with singers in suspense until peace should come. These singers had mainly thought of the United States as a place wherein singers could pick up money for the mere effort of vocalizing their wishes. As time has rolled by, most of them have arrived at a far more sensible point of view; and as they slowly learned to speak our somewhat despised tongue—and as they became familiar with our institutions, a majority, so they claim, lost their wish to return to the Old World. They declare that they want to stay in this land, and that they are ready and willing to work at ever so little money in order to be able to do it.

Thus, it will be at once apparent that we have now the two great essentials for equaling the conditions in music which formerly prevailed in Europe—plenty of fine music, moderately well rendered, at least, at prices that the clerk behind the department-store counter can pay, now and then there being both supply and demand.

There has been but one thing more required to bring these two factors together, and that was the services of some wholly uncommercial body of people, who would at their own expense and without any desire for money-making, work out the problem.

For the last two years, 2000 lawyers, doctors, clergymen, merchants, musicians, composers and private citizens of New York have been planning a systematic campaign to secure governmental aid for opera productions. They are united in one club or society, the National Opera Club of America, of which the founder and president is an American woman who has been decorated by the Government of France—Katharine Evans von Klenner. Her life has been mainly spent in bettering American musical conditions, and in 1900 she was awarded for her work the Grand Prix of the Paris Exposition Universelle. The interesting fact, however, is not so much the personality of any one individual, as the methods which the club is employing to achieve its purposes, and the results that are already accruing therefrom.

At the present time, the club is in close touch with many of the various chambers of commerce in the smaller towns and cities, and expects through these influential civic bodies to impress upon the legislative wise men the fact that our young men and women want musical facilities, precisely as they want education of any other description. Should music be the only one of the fine arts to be neglected, they ask? Music in our public parks has become a commonplace of our daily lives in the principal cities; the present need is merely that this praiseworthy condition be carried a short distance further. At a recent convention of civic bodies held at Chautauqua, N. Y., the matter was seriously considered and those present listened to an address by the president of the National Opera Club with the deepest attention. In other cities, community choruses, or "sings," as they are popularly called, are meeting with great success. This is another part of the same movement for better music. The powers of Columbia University lately stood sponsor for a number of presentations of the operatic classics under professional educators, and by professional singers, and royalty successful these were. In this fact is met another convincing argument that the public wants to hear the operas, if they can be produced at prices that remove them from the category of the luxuries of

the rich, and place opera within the grasp of people of moderate means.

The part which the many music-study, or opera-study, clubs are playing in this movement is considerable. What they are doing is to make audiences, that vitally essential feature of the present situation. People rarely like what they do not understand, and it is an unfortunate fact that a very large number of Americans know little indeed about opera. If you ask the average man to tell you what it is that constitutes the exact difference between opera comique and grand opera, it is exceedingly doubtful if he will have the small amount of musical training or understanding to be able to state it. The consideration of music generally, and opera in particular, by these clubs, is improving matters greatly.

Every town or even village ought to have such a club within its limits, for there can be no more innocent, or pleasurable, or inexpensive form of social enjoyment than these clubs offer. They are easily formed. Officers are selected; members in rotation are chosen or appointed to prepare and read papers dealing with the theme of some one opera; others who can sing, or play any instrument, should musically illustrate the subject under discussion. In the course of time, single acts from operas can be attempted, followed still later by the rendition of entire operas.

When it becomes necessary, professional coaching can be obtained at a very low cost. The feeling of old singers is very strong towards operatic presentation, and many such are usually more than delighted to give beginners the benefit of their experience and advice.

We shall have opera generally in this country as soon as the public will appreciate it, and support it. This it cannot do until prices are much less than heretofore. We hitherto have been under the necessity of importing our singers, who did not want to cross the ocean except for fabulous figures, from the European point of view. Now we have them here. There are 2000 people in one city, at least, who believe that opera will receive some share of municipal or state support in one or two cities, ere another summer has rolled by.

### MARCHING SONG TO BE GIVEN BY CHORUS

WORCESTER, Mass.—Grainger's "Marching Song of Democracy" is to be sung for the first time anywhere by the chorus of the Worcester County Musical Association, Arthur Mees, conductor, at the autumn festival, to be held at Mechanics Hall Oct. 3 to 5. Hadley's "Ode to Music" will also be produced. The Saint-Saëns opera, "Samson and Delilah," will be given in concert form. An orchestra of Philadelphia Symphony men will assist. The soloists announced to take part are as follows:

Mme. Louise Homer, contralto; Miss Marcelle Craft, soprano; Theo Karle, soprano; Ruth Hackney, soprano; Mme. Olga Samanoff, pianist; Thaddeus Ruth, violinist; Wadsworth Provost, baritone; Miss Margaret Abbott, contralto; Albert Edmund Brown, bass; Miss Inez Barbour, soprano; Hans Kindler, cellist, and Vernon D'Arnelle, bass.

### KANSAS MUSIC NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—A new symphony orchestra is being organized at Wichita. Rafael Navas has undertaken the work of assembling and rehearsing the players. The business men of Wichita have raised a guaranty fund of \$5000. The orchestra will have between 50 and 60 members.

Chancellor Strong of the University of Kansas has announced the list of artists who will visit the university as part of the musical recital course the coming winter. They are: Paul Althouse, tenor, in October; Christine Miller, contralto, in November; Albert Spalding, violinist, in December; Mischa Levitzki, pianist, in January; Zoellner String Quartet, with Jeanette Durno, pianist, in February; Karl Kirksmith, cellist; Miss Brainard, pianist, and Mme. Anita Taylor, soprano, in March; Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, with soloists, in May. These recitals are all free to the music students at the university.

Arthur Nevin has signed a contract for the first presentation of his two operas in America. The Chicago Grand Opera Company, Cleofonte Campanini, director, will present "Pola" and "The Daughter of the Forest" the coming season.

Six orchestras will play a Kansas composition the coming season. Prof. Charles S. Skilton has signed contracts for the presentation of his "Indian Dances," written for symphony orchestra production. The number will be on the programs of the Minneapolis, New York, Kansas City, St. Louis and San Francisco symphony orchestras and the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

The University of Kansas Fine Arts School gained 70 students in the year just closed over the previous year. In 1915-16 there were 184 students enrolled, and in 1916-17 there were 254.

### LOUISVILLE (KY.) CONCERTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A recent issue of the second annual prospectus of the Louisville Fine Arts Association, with One B. Talbot managing director, announces the artists and orchestras which will appear under its direction the coming season. The series will open on Nov. 8 with Mme. Schumann-Heink. After her will appear the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Kunwald, director; Rudolph Ganz, pianist, and Albert Spalding, violinist, in a joint recital; the Russian Symphony Orchestra, Modest Altschuler, conductor; Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, soprano; and the Stuart Walker Company of Players.

### CONSERVATORY RECEIVES BOOKS OF OPERA SINGER

Part of Adelaide Phillips Collection Given to School Being Catalogued—Artist's Career

A large library of musical works which were collected by Adelaide Phillips, the opera contralto, has just been divided between the Allen A. Brown music department at the Boston Public Library and the library of the New England Conservatory of Music. Many scores of the classic Italian and French operas, songs and works belonging to the general literature of music are included in this collection, which has been held intact since the singer's time. In accordance with the wishes of one of the family it is now divided, the New England Conservatory receiving especially those scores and songs which are likely to be useful to music students and the Public Library retaining the larger share of the works.

Miss Mary Alden Thayer, librarian at the Conservatory, has been cataloguing the books received from the collection. She finds that it includes scores of many of the operas which were popular in the days of Miss Phillips' success in Europe and America, such pieces as "I Lombardi" and "Le Due Foscarini" of Verdi, Rossini's "Semiramide," in which the singer made her debut in Brescia, Balfe's "The Sleeping Beauty," Donizetti's "La Favorita," Audran's "La Mascotte," Meyerbeer's "Il Profe," and many others of this time and school. Among several oratorios on the list is a copy of Prof. John Knowles Paine's "The Nativity," which Miss Phillips sang with the Handel and Haydn Society in Boston in 1874.

An original manuscript found in the material is a short song by Vincenzo Bellini entitled, "Hymn of the Italian Volunteers."

Born at Stratford-upon-Avon, England, Adelaide Phillips was brought as a young child to America, her parents settling at first in Canada and later coming to Boston. While she was attending one of the public schools, she took the part of five different characters in the comedy "Old and Young," in which she did songs and dances as well as reading lines. For some years thereafter she was a child member of the Boston Museum Stock Company.

In 1853, after a concert given as a tribute to her popularity, Adelaide Phillips left Boston to study with the London vocal teacher, Manuel Garcia. He sent her to Italy with letters of introduction to seek a favorable opportunity in opera.

After her first appearance in Brescia, Miss Phillips was invited to La Scala, Milan. She sang at Crema, Rovereto and elsewhere. Payments from Italian impresarios being unsatisfactory, Miss Phillips decided to return to the United States. A great welcome awaited her in Boston when she landed on Oct. 8, 1855. She made her American debut as an opera singer in Philadelphia, where she was heard as Arsace in "Semiramide," the part in which she first sang in Italy. In March, 1856, she sang for the first time in New York in "Il Trovatore" under the management of Max Maretz.

She was heard in concerts, recitals and opera performances in the United States, and she became a favorite in Havana, where she acquired the Spanish language and added many old Spanish songs to her repertory. She was a leading attraction at the triennial festival of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston. Now and then during the '60s she returned to London for brief periods of study with Garcia.

When Patrick Gilmore and Eben Tourgee arranged the Boston Peace Jubilee of 1868, they secured the cooperation of Miss Phillips. Throughout the concerts in the Coliseum she was the leading contralto, sharing popularity with Madame Parepa Rosa, the soprano.

In 1874 Miss Phillips organized the Adelaide Phillips Opera Company, which made a tour across the continent. The trip was financially unsuccessful. In 1878 she joined the Ideal Opera Company, under management of E. N. Ober, with whom she remained until December, 1881, when she made her last appearance on the stage.

### ENGLISH MUSIC NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—One is glad to see that the dispute between the Performing Rights Society and the proprietors of concert halls has been amicably settled by a compromise. It will be remembered that the proprietors resisted a demand for an inclusive fee of 20 guineas, which should cover any copyright music that might, and even might not, be performed at concerts given in their halls. Furthermore, the Performing Rights Society had refused to provide any authoritative list of its copyrights. The man-

agers of the Aeolian, Wigmore and Steinway halls have now consented to submit, whenever practicable, a program seven days before its performance, and the society, in its turn, has agreed to intimate which of the pieces are under its control. The following scale of fees has been approved by both sides:

For not more than two songs or vocal numbers	5s.
For each additional song or vocal number	2s. 6d.
For each instrumental work or music not exceeding in duration 5 minutes	2s. 6d.
Not exceeding 10 minutes	5s.
Not exceeding 15 minutes	5s.
Exceeding 15 minutes	10s.

To the onlooker, there seems something rather topsy-turvy about the fact that while artists are paid royalties for performing music such as the average drawing-room ballad, they themselves have to pay for the privilege of performing better class music if, as is almost invariably the rule with modern work, it happens to be copyrighted. When will some courageous publisher come forward and subsidize the best music, instead of the inferior? Even admitting that there is a small public for the best, the firms which publish the finest modern work are not to the outward eye noticeably less prosperous than their confrères. Music publishers are probably just as able in business as the publishers of books, and of these Mr. Arnold Bennett has written in his last volume, "I have been young, and now am nearly old—but never have I seen a publisher without a fur coat in winter, nor his seed begging bread." If royalties on good music were paid by the publisher, instead of the performer, it is possible that even the composer might one day be seen in a fur coat.

Comparatively few musicians are inquisitive about the origins of their art, or perhaps many will feel inclined to skip an article of unusual interest in the current Musical Times by Miss Kathleen Schlesinger, Fellow of the Institute of Archaeology, University of Liverpool, on the origin of the major and minor modes. Miss Schlesinger's article, as the editor points out, involves the observation of the vibrational or interval relations of a downward series. Usually, of course, the harmonic series is presented as an upward progression of intervals, and it is not generally noticed that a series derived from cumulative aliquot parts of a string must necessarily yield the same order of intervals in downward progression.

Miss Schlesinger claims that it is on the banks of the historic rivers of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and India, on the shores of the lakes of ancient Greece, that the origin of our major and minor modes must be sought, amongst the peasants and shepherds of remote antiquity, who, from the river reeds, made the simple pipes which have played so important a part in the development of music all the world over.

The archetypes of the oboe and clarinet, these pipes consist of a length of the reed arundo donax, of which the natural knots have been pierced in order to form a continuous bore or channel throughout the pipe.

A suitable mouthpiece that will give a full, rich sound by itself, and will play easily when inserted into the pipe, is selected; and after some three, four or more small holes have been burnt through the sides of the pipe, the instrument is ready for use. The straw mouthpiece of the kind known as a single or beating reed is, when properly made, a remarkable little instrument. A wide range can be obtained (1) by modifying the wind-pressure; (2) by contracting and relaxing the muscles controlling the vocal cords; (3) by shifting the position of the lips on the little tongue; (4) by means of harmonics.

Specimens of these reed-pipes, some of them more than 2000 years old, have found their way into the museums; and in them Miss Schlesinger contends, are to be found the secrets of those scales which are all that survive of a musical art too ancient for history. She claims that the time and trouble spent in making careful facsimiles of these pipes, in becoming acquainted with their peculiar characteristics, and with the method of playing upon them, has been more than repaid by the discovery of a wonderful acoustic law underlying the boring of lateral holes in pipes, the application of which forms the basis of our instrumental and sung scales.

Many will be surprised, no doubt, when they read that the origin of scale formation is visual, not aural. Miss Schlesinger assumes that the instinct for harmonic proportions and symmetry possessed by primitive man led him to place the holes at equal distances along his reed pipe. This, she thinks, may be considered as the first cause, quite unrelated to its effect as sound; thus a system of scales came into being quite naturally, without pre-conceived musical notions or arbitrary rules.

The book that Miss Schlesinger is now preparing in collaboration with the composer, Miss Elsie Hamilton, will, one may hope, throw light on the harmonic possibilities of these ancient scales, which undoubtedly ought to yield harmonic material of great wealth and subtlety.

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## WEEPING TREES AT ARBORETUM

Many Varieties of Beech, Willow and Other Pendulous Forms Are to Be Seen at the Harvard Reservation

Whether so-called weeping trees are really beautiful, or merely curiosities, is a question which has never been settled to the satisfaction of all gardeners. That they are popular is evidenced by the frequency with which they are to be found, especially on suburban front lawns, and on the grounds of the newer country places. They seem to be increasing in favor too, although they are not yet grown nearly as intensively in this country as they are across the water, where they are in very general use.

Weeping trees of almost all species are abnormal, as a matter of course. The drooping tendency has been accentuated by selection, and through the efforts of nurseries whose customers call for ornamental trees of this type. They must be used almost exclusively as lawn trees, for their characters would be lost if they should be planted in groups or in connection with other trees.

The favorite weeping tree in this country, at least in New England, is Betula Pendula, commonly called the weeping birch. The variety most often seen is the cut-leaf weeping birch, which often grows to a considerable height, and has long, pendulous branches, with deeply divided leaves. In former years these trees were much more common than they are at the present time. Many of the largest trees around Boston have been cut down. There is a variety of the cut-leaf weeping birch called Youngii, which has even more pendulous branches than the ordinary form. When they are grafted on a tall stem, they form a picturesque head.

Doubtless the best known of the trees with pendulous branches is the weeping willow, which comes from China, and often grows to be a large tree. The slender, drooping branches of the weeping willow not infrequently sweep the ground, while the narrow, dark green, and very lustrous leaves help to make it a very distinctive tree, according to Professor Sargent of the Arboretum. This is the common tree willow in the regions bordering the Yang-tze River for two miles from its mouth, and the one frequently planted in villages and elsewhere in other parts of the empire. It has been a favorite tree with the Chinese for many centuries, and is a familiar object in Chinese pictures. It is also to be found represented in Chinese porcelains and wood carvings.

The weeping willow is not so common in New England as it was 50 years ago, not being as hardy as might be desired. Professor Sargent says that the Wisconsin willow, a hybrid, should be better known and planted in this country, as it is perfectly hardy, in the most northern states, as well as a handsome and useful tree, although its branches are rather less pendulous than those of some other varieties.

In one of his bulletins he also speaks of Thurlow's willow, which is usually considered a pendulous form of the common Apple tree. It has been named Elisa Rathke. Then there is a weeping form of the common European Hawthorn, which really makes a very graceful specimen, and is well worth growing in a Hawthorn collection. A fairly common weeping Chinese tree is a pendulous form of Sophora Japonica. It has stout, drooping branches, but when grafted on a tall stem of the ordinary form, these branches make a broad, round-topped tree, which can be used as an arbor.

Writing of European beeches, the Arboretum director says that there are several forms with pendulous branches. One of them, the variety Pendula, is one of the most remarkable of all the trees having abnormal growth, although no such gigantic, tent-like specimens are to be found in this country as can be seen in Europe. Probably this is because the tree is a slow grower, although perfectly hardy.

There are a number of coniferous trees which also have the pendulous or weeping habit, and several of them may be found in the Arnold Arboretum, where they present a very interesting appearance at this season of the year, when the foliage is in good condition.



One of the prominent weeping birches growing at the Arnold Arboretum

### SOLDIERS ASSIGNED TO CANTONMENTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The assignment of United States troops to the 16 cantonments now under construction is announced from the War Department, as follows:

Ayer, Mass.—Troops from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York (part), 43,438.

Yaphank, N. Y.—New York (part), 43,000.

Wrightstown, N. J.—New Jersey, Delaware, New York (part), 42,108.

Annapolis Junction, Md.—District of Columbia, Pennsylvania (part), Maryland, 40,884.

Petersburg, Va.—Virginia, Pennsylvania (part), West Virginia, 47,086.

Columbia, S. C.—South Carolina, North Carolina, Porto Rico and Florida, 45,215.

Atlanta, Ga.—Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama (part), 40,785.

Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas, Lou-

isiana, Mississippi and Alabama, 40,342.

Chillicothe, O.—Ohio and Pennsylvania (part), 42,773.

Battle Creek, Mich.—Michigan and Wisconsin (part), 35,496.

Rockford, Ill.—Wisconsin (part) and Illinois (part), 39,187.

Louisville, Ky.—Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois (part), 41,880.

Des Moines—North Dakota, Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois (part), 45,712.

Ft. Riley, Kan.—Kansas, Missouri, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, 45,518.

San Antonio, Tex.—Texas and Oklahoma, 46,109.

American Lake, Wash.—Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, 46,159.

### BUSINESS COURSE FOR WOMEN

The College of Business Administration of Boston University announces that it will organize a free course in business training for the wives or other dependents of conscripted soldiers. The course will extend over a period of eight or 10 weeks.

## CERTIFICATION PERIOD CLOSES

Masachusetts Political Circles Now Turn Attention to Closing Hour for Filing Nomination Papers for Primaries

Attention is now directed in Massachusetts political circles to 5 p. m. Tuesday next, the closing hour for filing State primary nomination papers with the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Probably, the questions whether Grafton D. Cushing will oppose Governor McCall for the Republican gubernatorial nomination and whether William F. Fitzgerald will enter against Frederick W. Mansfield for the Democratic nomination, will be answered by that hour.

The close of the period for certification of signatures on nomination papers at 5 p. m. yesterday only confirmed the statements that both Messrs. Cushing and Fitzgerald have secured enough certified signatures to qualify them as primary candidates for Governor. It rests with each man to decide, however, whether to effect the final act necessary to make him a candidate, namely, the filing of the certified papers with the Secretary of the Commonwealth before 5 p. m. next Tuesday. Even then, a candidate is allowed three days following Tuesday in which to withdraw.

The nomination papers which had been circulated by friends of Joseph Walker, in the hope that he would give his consent to be a candidate if Mr. Cushing withdrew, were not filed for certification, in view of Mr. Cushing's seeming continuance in the contest yesterday. Complete Walker papers are said to have been prepared in three counties and many signatures had been obtained in two other counties when word was passed out by the Walker supporters not to file them for certification. A leader of the Walker men said today that this action was taken with a belief that Mr. Cushing will be a candidate against Governor McCall.

Mr. Coolidge yesterday personally filed his papers for renomination as the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor.

Four Boston Democrats have certified sufficient signatures to qualify them as candidates for the Democratic nomination for executive councilor in the third, or Boston, district. Councillor Timothy B. Buckley is a candidate for renomination. He has a strong opponent in Senator James P. Timilty, a Boston contractor.

The latter has also filed papers for renomination to the Senate. He will in due course of time withdraw one of these candidates. Representative Lewis R. Sullivan, likewise, has secured the required number of certified signatures to qualify for Executive Council and for renomination for representative. The fourth candidate for the Executive Council in the third district is Francis M. Dacey of Charlestown.

All the Republicans on the State ticket of last year have filed papers for renomination and reelection to the state offices they now hold, but it was not certain today that the Democratic State Committee had obtained the required number of signatures to qualify the balance of their state ticket. This will be definitely known

## FILIPINOS WILL MAN SUBMARINES

Naval Officers and Manila School Managers Plan Instruction for Graduates in Undersea War Tactics—Courses of Study

MANILA, Philippines—Plans for the instruction and training of Filipino students in the operation of submarines and torpedo boat destroyers were discussed at a meeting in the office of the Vice-Governor between Acting Secretary of Public Instruction Roxas and three United States Navy officers representing Admiral Knight, says the Times. No definite program of instruction was approved, but the question of applicants was discussed. Graduates from the Philippine trade schools, Philippine normal and high schools all over the islands, who have had training in engineering, and students from the College of Engineering, Philippine University, will be given special consideration when they apply for appointments.

The initiative to provide such instruction to the Filipino youth came from Governor-General Harrison, following a conference on the matter with Admiral Knight. The plan is to have the students spend part of their time on the submarines and destroyers at the naval base at Cavite or Olongapo, and to give them practical training in the mechanism and operation of the vessels. Mr. Roxas is developing the final plans.

President Villamor of the Philippine University was also present at the meeting, cooperating with Acting Secretary Roxas in perfecting the plans for instruction. While no official announcement was made, it is understood that those who were present were unanimous in the opinion that the College of Engineering of the Philippine University, the nautical school and the special engineering classes in the Philippine normal, trade and high schools in the islands will furnish the best material for starting the scheme.

### WESTERN MINES TO MEET DEMANDS

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—President Charles M. MacNeill of the Utah Copper Company is of the opinion that the great mines of the West will have no trouble in furnishing the Government and its allies all the metal requirements of the war, says the News. He declares that the financial condition of the nation is better than ever before in its history. Labor troubles, he thinks, are now improving, and the general situation is promising.

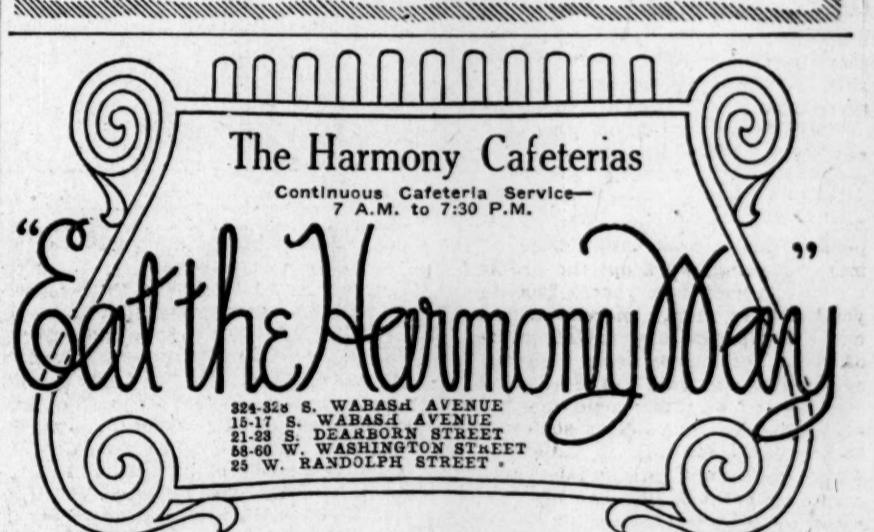


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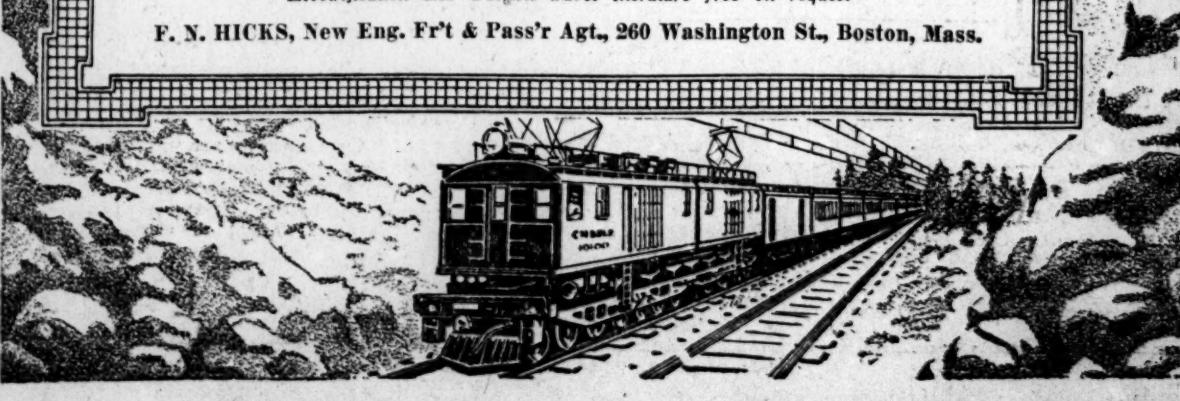
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STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

## CANADA'S NEED FOR REENFORCEMENTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Two cablegrams have just been received at the office of the Win-the-War League that state plainly the condition of the Canadian troops at the front and their need for immediate reinforcements. One is from Gen. Sir Arthur Currie, in command of the Canadian forces and is in answer to a cablegram sent from the Win-the-War convention recently held in this city. The cable is dated France, Aug. 11, 1917, and reads: "Greetings of the Win-the-War convention are much appreciated by all ranks Canadian corps. We sincerely sympathize with your endeavors to arouse our countrymen to necessity of remaining united and firm in their determination to furnish troops in the field all necessary support. We deeply deplore fact that wisdom of doing so has become a subject for debate and controversy by those at home, and we have hoped that example of what corps have been able to accomplish by united efforts of men, who have already sacrificed so much, would serve to inspire rival political factions to sacrifice their party prejudices in this hour of their country's peril. If support is now withheld or even delayed, it means that additional burden will have to be borne by men already doing the seemingly impossible. The fight must go on until final and complete victory is attained. From agony of battlefield goes forth prayer that the homeland does not desert us in the hour of our need and of our approaching triumph."

The other message is from Stewart Lyon, Canadian war correspondent. It bears the same date as the above, and reads:

"Numbers Canada is not adequately represented. Moreover, there is serious danger that when man-power is most required, Canadian forces will be rapidly decreasing. There is urgent need for such a suspension of party strife as will enable men everywhere in Canada to unite for immediate enforcement of compulsory service measure. Sons of Canadian fathers and mothers who in the flower of their youth go out to war in freedom's cause, should be given assurance that filling of their places in the ranks is regarded in Canada as solemn national obligation transcending all party ties and loyalties. Men at the front confidently look forward to immediate and adequate enforcement of conscription law."

## BY OTHER EDITORS

Needs of Certain Senators

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) UNION.—It begins to look as if something more would come of Senator La Follette's peace resolution than he expected. A movement is on foot in the Senate not only to bring this resolution to an early vote, but to couple with it the reaffirmation of a senator's oath of office. This oath reads: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office upon which I am about to enter. So help me God." It would be exceedingly difficult for any senator to vote for a resolution such as the Wisconsin Senator has introduced, and at the same time reaffirm his obligation to the United States. Whatever may be Senator La Follette's purpose, the effect of the thing he wants done is to help the cause of the Kaiser. So long as this remains true a vote for the resolution is wholly inconsistent with the senatorial oath to support and defend the Constitution against all enemies foreign and domestic. In view of the un-American course of certain senators it might not be a bad idea to have this oath of office printed in bold letters and posted in the Senate Chamber, where it would meet the gaze of every senator as he rises to speak. It would be generally understood that only a small group of "willful men" needed to be reminded of their pledge.

## Shortage of Cows

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.—The high prices of dairy goods call attention to a problem of nation-wide importance—the decrease in number of dairy cows in the United States. The extremely high cost of meat, with prices of nearly \$17 for hogs and more than \$14 for beef in the hoof, have been too strong a lodestone for the American farmers and dairymen. They have sold their live stock down to the minimum. Calves have been sacrificed by the hundreds of thousands, sold as veal, so that fewer animals were raised to maturity and the annual replenishment in the supply of cows has not been affected. With butter at 40 cents a pound wholesale in mid-summer, with cheese from 21 to 30 cents wholesale in midsummer, instead of the usual 11 to 15 cents, with milk at 9 or 10 cents a quart and threats of raising the price 2 cents more, the country is coming to a crisis in its production of dairy goods and meats. A State-wide campaign should be started in Wisconsin by the College of Agriculture and the Council of Defense for more cows. Every farmer should be encouraged to raise three or four more heifer calves. If this were done Wisconsin could add a million heifer calves to the nation's supply in one season. This State, with its well-developed dairy industry, can do more along this line than any other State in the Union.

Alien Friends in United States Army  
NEW YORK GLOBE.—The ruling of the Provost Marshal that friendly aliens may be accepted for service in the national army is merely declaratory of the law. The Selective Service

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Arthur Eugene Bestor, president of the Chautauqua Institution, is chairman of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., and is now organizing a staff of lecturers and entertainers for the 31 military camps that are being created and equipped within the United States as rendezvous for the former national guard and the drafted recruits of the national army. Mr. Bestor is also a member of the Home Affairs under Joseph C. Callaix, M. Malvy is a barrister by profession, and is also an LL. D. Reporter in 1910 on the budget for internal expenditure, he was chosen by M. Monle to fill the Undersecretaryship of State for Justice, following on an incident in Parliament connected with the congregations which caused the resignation of the Briand Cabinet. M. Malvy's latest speech in the Senate was one of defense of his policy in dealing with the pacifist propaganda and suspicious foreigners in France. The attack, a very lengthy one, was delivered by M. Clémenceau.

United States and the War  
LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE.—The grim and final purpose of the country could hardly be better stated at this crucial hour, as our boys prepare to go to the trenches, than is expressed in the following two statements, one by the President of the United States, the other by the American Secretary of State. The President declares: "The German people are themselves in the grip of the same ugly power that has now stretched its ugly talons out and drawn blood from us. Do you not now understand the intrigue for peace, and why the masters of Germany do not hesitate to use any agency that promises to effect their purpose, the deceit of the nations?" Secretary of State Lansing says: "The independence of no nation will be safe and the liberty of no individual will be sure until the military despotism which holds the German people in the hollow of its hand has been rendered impotent and harmless forever!" This means that the sine qua non of our consent to peace must be the end of the Hohenzollern idea of a government by a despot's will and a diplomacy of intrigue and falsehood.

SIR W. MEREDITH APPOINTED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—In the course of the debate on the second reading of the bill dealing with the purchase by the Government of the Canadian Northern railway system it was stated that Sir William Meredith, chief justice of Ontario, will be the Government representative on the board of arbitrators which will decide as to the value of the stock of the railway and the price the Government is to pay in taking over the system. There will be three representatives on the board, one for the Government, one for the railway, and the third is to be agreed upon by the other two. Failing to do this the third arbitrator will be selected by the Supreme Court. In the course of his remarks on the second reading, Sir Thomas White, the Finance Minister, admitted that there were certain important omissions in the Draughton-Ackworth report on the railway situation in Canada, notably the omission of the lands aggregating several million acres, the deferred payments on these lands amounting to \$7,000,000 and a sum of over \$2,000,000 in the company's land trust account. In view of these omissions the report, said the minister, "could not be taken as accurate." Defending the appointment of arbitrators, Sir Thomas said that these could proceed in a summary fashion to ascertain the value of the stock, whereas a court of record would probably take a couple of years to do the work.

## IOWA COOPERATING IN LABOR PLANS

DES MOINES, Ia.—The State Council of Defense has received a communication from William Brown Hale, of the National Council of Defense department upon cooperation of states, seeking what has been done in Iowa in the way of organizing to support labor, says the Register.

H. H. Metcalf, assistant secretary of the State Council, will reply to Mr. Hale that some 379 volunteer labor bureaus have already been established in Iowa, and that some of these have placed more than 100 farm workers.

The Iowa council is prepared to cooperate to the fullest extent with national and State employment bureaus being organized for the purpose of arranging for an exchange of farm laborers.

## AGAINST ANTICONSCRIPTIONISTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S.—J. C. Watters, the president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, who would appear by no means to possess the unanimous support of the Labor Party in Canada in his strenuous opposition to conscription, recently had a somewhat unpleasant experience in the course of a visit to this city. According to the newspaper Saturday's Record, a meeting which he was addressing, or endeavoring to address, was broken up by a party of returned soldiers and several hundred sailors from His Majesty's ships in port. After Mr. Watters had been speaking a short time the returned men and sailors took charge of the hall. They called for the national anthem to be sung, and the audience rose in a body and did as the soldiers and sailors desired. An effort was made by the chairman to have Mr. Watters continue, but this failed and the meeting was brought to an end by Mayor Muggah, who had been selected to preside.

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supported by the Friends (Quakers). Then he decided to ally himself with the Boy Scout organization, and has risen to the post of director for the State of Pennsylvania.

M. Malvy, Minister of the Interior in the Ribot Cabinet, has held this post in the several governments which have been in power since the beginning of the war. He was even Minister of the Interior under M. Doumergue, and Undersecretary of State for Home Affairs under Joseph Caillaux. M. Malvy is a barrister by profession, and is also an LL. D. Reporter in 1910 on the budget for internal expenditure, he was chosen by M. Monle to fill the Undersecretaryship of State for Justice, following on an incident in Parliament connected with the congregations which caused the resignation of the Briand Cabinet. M. Malvy's latest speech in the Senate was one of defense of his policy in dealing with the pacifist propaganda and suspicious foreigners in France. The attack, a very lengthy one, was delivered by M. Clémenceau.

John M. Parker, of New Orleans, La., who is to be administrator of the Federal Food Control Bill in that State, working under Mr. Hoover, was a prominent figure in the Progressive Party in the campaign of 1912, and attracted more than usual attention because he distinctly represented the progressive element of Southern society that wished to discuss post-war issues and cause a sectional alignment on new party lines. In 1916 Mr. Parker's loyalty to Mr. Roosevelt came to the limit of his endurance, and he declined to be delivered with the Progressive Party to the Republican Party and Mr. Hughes. Consequently he decided to remain a Progressive, and, as such, has shared in the mutations of that party prior to and since the election last November. President Wilson and Mr. Hoover have chosen him for his new post because of his high standing in the mercantile life of the State, and his proved ability as an administrator. He has been an important factor in the New Orleans Board of Trade and Cotton Exchange for many years, and for two years was president of the Southern Commercial Congress.

Ernest Henry Schelling, pianist, whose home is at Bar Harbor, Me., and Celingny, Switzerland, has announced his intention of joining the United States military forces, either in Red Cross work or as an interpreter. Like Percy Grainger, the Australian pianist now resident in the United States, he has felt the call to subordinate art and revenue to other phases of life. Mr. Schelling was born in New Jersey, of a German father and an American mother. His wife is an American. He studied with Matthias in Paris, Mosskonski in Berlin, Hans Huber in Basel, and with Padewski. He is well known as a composer as well as a giver of recitals, and his future will be watched with interest by persons first won to like him by his talent as an artist.

Walter S. Cowing, who is to be secretary of Boston University, is a native of Northampton, Mass., who studied in the Boston schools, was graduated from Columbia University, and about 15 years ago, became much interested in problems of recreation and physical training. Fitting himself for teaching athletics, he for some time held an important post as physical director in the school in Germantown, Pa.

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## PROHIBITION NOTES

Now that Chicago has become actually habituated to the closing of its saloons on Sundays, there arises a demand in the city that the Illinois law regarding Sunday closing be enforced in the part of Cook county outside of Chicago. According to the Tribune, "Sunday fine, Chicago dry, and a motor party with a thirst and a vision of cases in the near distance—there you have the formula that produces our Monday morning casualty list." So the Tribune concludes that "if there are potent reasons for keeping the saloons in Chicago closed on Sunday there are even more potent reasons for closing those outside the city limits," and calls on the sheriff of Cook county to enforce the law regarding these suburban drinking houses.

It will be of interest to the whole country to see whether this demand is followed by action, and if action results to note whether it is merely spasmodic or the beginning of a permanent policy of enforcing the law. For many years Illinois has had in its statute books a requirement for Sunday closing of saloons in all parts of the State. Chicago chose to defy the law, and Mayor Carter H. Harrison was repeatedly elected on his frank statement in campaign speeches, that if elected he would not enforce Sunday closing. Mayor Thompson, whatever his other faults, has taken the right course in this matter. And he has proved that law favored by him is the limit of his endurance, and he declined to be delivered with the Progressive Party to the Republican Party and Mr. Hughes. Consequently he decided to remain a Progressive, and, as such, has shared in the mutations of that party prior to and since the election last November. President Wilson and Mr. Hoover have chosen him for his new post because of his high standing in the mercantile life of the State, and his proved ability as an administrator. He has been an important factor in the New Orleans Board of Trade and Cotton Exchange for many years, and for two years was president of the Southern Commercial Congress.

John M. Parker, of New Orleans, La., who is to be administrator of the Federal Food Control Bill in that State, working under Mr. Hoover, was a prominent figure in the Progressive Party in the campaign of 1912, and attracted more than usual attention because he distinctly represented the progressive element of Southern society that wished to discuss post-war issues and cause a sectional alignment on new party lines. In 1916 Mr. Parker's loyalty to Mr. Roosevelt came to the limit of his endurance, and he declined to be delivered with the Progressive Party to the Republican Party and Mr. Hughes. Consequently he decided to remain a Progressive, and, as such, has shared in the mutations of that party prior to and since the election last November. President Wilson and Mr. Hoover have chosen him for his new post because of his high standing in the mercantile life of the State, and his proved ability as an administrator. He has been an important factor in the New Orleans Board of Trade and Cotton Exchange for many years, and for two years was president of the Southern Commercial Congress.

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## DUBLIN DURING THE CONVENTION

Stranger Would Scarcely Guess Anything Out of Ordinary Was Taking Place—Ability of Gathering Beyond Question

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Dublin is the most merciful city in Europe and this is one of the great moments in its history. The success of the convention, launched at the time of writing, may send Ireland on an upward path to the greatness of which the sure promise lies in her luxuriant qualities. Its failure may mean that the cities of Ireland for a time may shiver, as Dublin did a year ago, with the grating noise of machine guns and echo with the snap of rifles among its roofs and chimneys and Ireland be doomed to a period of chaos. Yet a stranger would not guess that anything especially out of the ordinary was occurring.

A small crowd is grouped before the statue of Henry Grattan, the great Irish Parliamentarian, in College Green. Across the street in front of Regents House are the semicircular railings inclosing the well kept grass plots on which stand the statues of Burke and Goldsmith, one on either side of the path leading from the main gate to the long folding doors. A small crowd is straggled along these railings peering through quietly at the cinema men and journalists by the door. From the window right above the doorway members of the convention can see across the street other small crowds, to the right in front of the Bank of Ireland—the historic old Irish Parliament buildings—which curve round into the square from Westmoreland Street and, on the left, in front of the office buildings on the other side of the Grattan statue. The numbers all told are less than are brought together any week by some passing incident in any London street.

A few stalwart policemen act as masters of ceremonies rather than as guardians of order. Four mounted policemen in dull-colored uniforms, with black plumes waving from their helmets and their breasts shining with medals, have mainly a decorative meaning. The convention meets at 11 today (July 25) and for over an hour the delegates walk singly or in groups of two or three up the path to the doorway leading into Regents House, through crossfire from cameras and "movies." There is plenty of time for every one to recognize John Redmond, Joseph Devlin, the Bishops, "A. E." the Lord Mayor, Sir Horace Plunkett and the other better known delegates. Irishmen have imagination. They know the issues that depend on the decisions reached in that room above the doorway, with its green balsa-covered seats arranged in semicircular fashion round the chairman's platform and its map of Ireland on the wall. Yet no delegate is cheered. Still more striking not one is hissed. So it continues all day long. The crowd diminishes and increases, but displays only such dull interest as justifies it in waiting about at all.

Actually it is not indifference. There is indifference with some. If there is no eager excited talk in the hotel lounge downstairs about the convention there is enthusiasm in plenty among the men in light colored suits with field glasses, and the ladies in bright costumes setting out for the Curragh races. The seeming indifference of the Dublin people is a compound of passive hostility and modified pessimism. Dublin is the heart of the Sinn Fein movement.

This was the menace which overhung the assembling of the Irish convention. The writer came to Dublin to feel for himself the atmosphere in which the convention began its work and he has described its chilliest phase. But the outlook had in it gleams of hope as well. Friendly informal conversations with the leaders of all sections in Ireland did not leave the writer entirely gloomy. Three years would not suffice to enable anyone to get inside the mind of Ireland, and three days hardly permit one to skim the surface of the surface. And Irishmen themselves declare that the Irishman in Ireland tells the visitor exactly what he thinks will please. In such circumstances it is difficult even to make guesses about Ireland. One can only note and record such surface phenomena as have been mentioned and with possibly a warning to refrain

from the shrug of the shoulders and the shake of the head which they provoke.

If the convention is in being when this article appears, progress is being made and a settlement is possible. Among Irishmen outside the convention the writer found one point of unanimity—that the convention could not succeed. In this, however, there was no doubt a disposition to take the worse possible view so as to avoid disappointment. Members of the convention, with almost equal unanimity, declared that a solution was possible, but in general declined to say that they thought it would be achieved. In most cases the dangers that presented themselves at the thought of an unsuccessful conference had produced sharp desire to secure a settlement at all costs, and these two sentiments had resulted in a balanced, almost placid, attitude, which was neither pessimism nor optimism. As to the effect of a settlement on Sinn Fein, clearly that depended on the character of the settlement.

The convention is a remarkable body. Its ability is beyond question. In the true sense it is possibly far more representative than if it had been elected as the Sinn Feiners desired. Irish intellect, Irish industry, Irish politics, Irish religion, Irish local administration are all at the conference in the person of some of their ablest representatives. Even the ideals of Sinn Fein, if not the Sinn Fein organization as such, are represented. The convention is a microcosm of Ireland, even if it does not give a numerically exact representation of Irish sections and parties. The Sinn Feiners never proposed proportional representation for the conference, which would have given an accurate representation in numbers, but might not have returned so many Sinn Feiners as they would have hoped for from an ordinary election.

The convention is a sufficiently able body to achieve a settlement and the writer considers himself justified in saying that those delegates he met had entered it with a genuine desire and in a genuine effort to reach some sort of solution. Many motives good and not so good tended to produce this attitude. The prospects of the future, even if any single side won the day, no longer promise undiluted satisfaction to that side. Ulster has herself frequently put forward this plea among others, that Home Rule government would tax her especially heavily as the richest province of Ireland. If Ulstermen won all along the line, however, that would mean, necessarily, that Ulster business men would have to bear their share of the burden of taxation which Britain as a whole will have to carry after the war. Already Irish taxation has more than doubled since 1914. And for Home Rulers and southern Unionists there would be reserves to their rejoicing if they won.

The writer met at dinner a representative group of southern Unionists, among them Lord Midleton, who has held many prominent offices of state, including that of Secretary for War in 1900-3, the days when "F. C. G." made merry in the Westminster Gazette over the shadow army corps. He is chairman of the Irish Unionist Alliance and is deeply distrusted by the Nationalists. They call him the "wrecker." They declare that it was he who last year, after Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond had groveled at the feet of their followers and induced them to agree to the famous settlement arrived at through the initiation of the present Prime Minister, hurried to London and won over Lord Lansdowne, who with the other members of the Cabinet had given their support to the agreement, so that Mr. Asquith found himself faced with the necessity, either of abandoning his coalition or his Irish agreement. To Mr. Asquith the national interest demanded the maintenance of the coalition and once again Ireland could claim, with some superficial justification, that she had been "sold." Lord Midleton may be a "wrecker." He is certainly a very pleasant dinner table companion, full of good stories.

A strongly built Irishman with a grim, but not unamiable expression, he keeps his own council as to the future. His lips curl in a continual sardonic smile as he talks of his political opponents and clearly he is "of the same opinion still." But the writer did not feel that he would not, therefore, go some part of the way to meet these opponents. And the same might be said of the others, of John Blake Powell, K. C., a lawyer with an enormous practice; George Stewart, D. L., a well-known Dublin Unionist; Sir William Goulding, chairman of the great Southern & Western Railway and a prominent figure in railway affairs, and Andrew Jameson, D. L., all

of the Irish Unionist Alliance. It is well to remember the position of these southern Unionists. They are one of the ablest and most prosperous business sections in Ireland and they are a scattered small minority among men of a different race and religion, a religion which they do not feel would conduce to their prosperity. Home Rule would leave them, they feel, an oasis in the desert of nationalism, a prosperous and helpless victim to the predatory instincts of the majority acting under the impulsion of the Roman Catholic Church. Past negotiations have shown them that they cannot depend on Ulster, and if they have fought hard against this fate they are scarcely to be blamed. It is for the Nationalists to offer them such guarantees as will justify them in giving their whole-hearted support to a national settlement.

Joseph Devlin, J. T. Donovan and Stephen Gwynn left on the writer the impression that they also would go a very long way in this convention to still the fears of their fellow Irishmen and to give them guarantees which would bring them whole-heartedly into an Irish settlement. Mr. Devlin has been the Nationalist member for West Belfast since 1906. A short, sturdy-built Irish gentleman, he attracts immediately one's trust and liking. He is popular with every one in the House of Commons, where his pointed interjections have had disastrous results on many an opponent's speeches, and his eloquent and determined presentation of the claims of Ireland have won him the respect of all. Joseph Devlin is still a power in Ireland. Like his leader, John Redmond, he belongs to the practical-idealistic school of statesmanship. They recognize the hard fact of Ulster. Are its suspicions uncharitable, unjustified, absurd? Is Ulster thrusting back the hope and promise of the future in defending her present possessions against a menace which does not exist? Mr. Devlin thinks so but, Ulster is the hard fact which cannot be ignored.

As a practical statesman, an opportunist in the legitimate sense of the word, he will make every concession to meet the fears of Ulster, if only Ulster will not demand guarantees which place a stone wall in the way of the realization of his ideals. It is with this ideal and this readiness to consider every point of view in the hope that he may carry his opponents with him till they see the same ideal, or restrain them lest over-precipitateness ruins their hopes, that Joseph Devlin and those who think with him enter the convention. They understand Sinn Fein also, for it is mainly from its methods and not from its ideals that they differ. "What you can never explain to an Irishman," Mr. Devlin said to the writer, "is why Ireland should be asked to fight for asserting for other small nationalities those rights which are denied to herself." It is pretty well established that England has made mistakes in handling the situation in Ireland since the war began. When war broke out the Nationalists risked everything to range Ireland by the side of England and for a time Ireland, as Sir Edward Grey said, was the "one bright spot."

The "stupidities, ineptitudes and malignities," as Mr. Lloyd George called them, of certain powers at the War Office, the refusal of the offer of the national volunteers by John Redmond, the refusal of commissions to Nationalist regiments by Ulstermen, the refusal to permit Nationalist ladies to sew flags for Nationalist regiments while no such prohibition was placed in the way of Ulster ladies, the discouraging of Irish recruiting, because, as Sir Hedley Le Bas was informed by recruiting agents in Dublin, "every Nationalist recruit is an argument for Home Rule"—all these things and worse were their reward and paved the way to Easter week. Today, as Joseph Devlin and his friends see the defenses of the constitutional movement swept away before the onrush of revolutionary Sinn Fein, they feel like fighters in a lost cause who can do little but stick to their posts till the last.

**REVERE'S TAX RATE \$24**  
An increase of \$1 in the tax rate was announced yesterday by the Revere assessors. The 1917 tax rate in Revere is now \$24. The valuation of real estate is \$22,758,200, and personal estate \$1,515,850, a total of \$24,274,050. The books show an increase in real estate valuation of \$683,600 over that of last year, but owing to the income tax a loss of \$170,150 is shown on personal property. The net gain in taxable property for the year is \$518,450. The polls number 7578, an increase of 350.

## NAVY LEAGUE IS PUT UNDER BAN

Officers of Unofficial Body Are Barred From Yards and Ships by Secretary Daniels—No Gifts Are to Be Accepted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All unofficial connection between the navy and the Navy League was severed on Friday by order of Secretary Daniels, as a result of the recent action of the league headquarters in charging that investigation of the recent explosion at Mare Island Navy Yard was being

blocked by influence of labor interests. The secretary gave notice to the public that no representative of the league would be admitted hereafter to any naval station or ship, and that nothing whatever would be accepted by the navy from the league as at present officered and managed.

Women throughout the country are making articles for sailors under the auspices of the league, and these must be tendered through some other agency.

Secretary Daniels' notice follows: "In view of the slanderous and false statement of the Navy League, reflecting upon the honesty of the naval administration and the integrity of officers of the navy, responsibility for which has been assumed by the officials of the league, notice is hereby given to the public that the Navy Department has directed that no officer, agent or representative of the Navy League will be admitted to any naval station, navy reservation or ship in the navy.

"Persons who contribute to the Navy League in the future will do so with the understanding that the Navy Department will not permit the acceptance of anything whatever from that

organization as at present officered and managed."

The league headquarters has issued another statement attacking Secretary Daniels, charging him with throttling freedom of speech of naval officers, and declaring that he suppressed a calegram from Vice-Admiral Sims to the effect that American naval forces in European waters were not informed of the departure of the transports bearing the first expedition to France until the ships had been at sea four days. Eight naval officers read Rear Admiral Sims' protest, the statement said, and were required to place their initials upon it. The statement expressed the opinion that the public would not permit Secretary Daniels to dictate through whom their gifts to the navy should come.

"The information regarding the Mare Island explosion, which has led to this prosecution of the Navy League," it added, "was communicated to the league by an officer of the United States Navy. That man was forbidden by an order of Josephus Daniels to tell the facts himself. In communicating his information to the league he violated an order for which, if his name became known, he would be court-martialed and broken over the wheel."

Madrid Plans to Advertise Herself

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The capital of the country is now setting out upon a scheme to advertise itself to travelers at home and abroad. It has long contemplated such an intention, and would have put it into execution before, but for the war. Now, with so many public works of the first importance being created and the new underground railway in course of construction, it feels that it should wait no longer. Accordingly, the proposition that Señor Hilario Crespo had laid before the Ayuntamiento for the establishment of an "Oficina Municipal de Turismo" has been promptly approved, and the new department for

the circulating of information upon the attractions and advantages of Madrid will soon be in operation.

It is proposed by this department to establish extensive, constant, and efficacious propaganda by means of newspapers, periodicals, magazines, guides, and pamphlets, together with a complete bureau for answering correspondence, and the giving of information through the post; and, as a complement, the exercise of some social endeavor which will have for its object the stimulation of all proceedings of importance, moral and material, which may serve as a means of attracting all strangers and inducing them to stay.

The Oficina Municipal del Turismo will set itself the task of spreading over the whole world thousands of prospectuses, leaflets, guides, albums, cards, and so forth, on which will be announced at suitable opportunities, particulars of the festivals, exhibitions, tournaments, fairs, and other attractions. These, it is said, will give proof of the vitality of Spain, and by a similar procedure particulars will be circulated of the treasures contained in the museums, academies, and libraries of the city. The work of revival must not be made known here only, it is remarked, to Madrilenes and natives, but more particularly to aliens. The new department is enthusiastic and promises well.

QUESTION OF FRANCHISE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—That disfranchisement of Canadian citizens born in enemy countries is unconstitutional according to the Ottawa authorities, is the statement made by the vice-president of the Army and Navy Veterans Association here. The army and navy veterans' executive petitioned the Government at Ottawa, asking that all aliens of enemy country birth be forbidden the polls in the event of an election. After consideration of the question, the executive was advised by the authorities at Ottawa that such a move would be unconstitutional.

## CLIFF DWELLINGS IN OTOWI CANON

Fourteen Community Houses Mapped, the Largest Containing 1200 Rooms—Pottery Discoveries of Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTA FE, N. M.—Excavations begun three years ago for the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, in the cliff dwellings in Otowi Canon, 38 miles west of Santa Fe, have reached a stage during the present summer in which discoveries of great importance to archaeologists are being made. Fourteen community houses have been mapped, the largest being in terraced form, four stories high and with 1200 rooms. Large quantities of pottery entirely different from that found in the earlier exploration of the cliff dwellings in this region, have been unearthed, and a set of ceremonial stones has just been found which the explorers believe were used in some form of phallic ceremonial. The question as to where the population of these hive-like dwellings got an adequate water supply has been solved this summer by the uncovering of a strong-flowing spring of cold water, covered by successive cavings of the mountainside, or buried by the Indians during the Pueblo rebellion.

The present summer has witnessed, also, extensive discoveries of heretofore unknown pottery, stone implements, etc., in the communal dwellings in San Juan County in the northwest corner of New Mexico, where representatives of the School of American Archaeology here are conducting an extensive exploration. The excavations now have proceeded far enough to indicate the discovery of a new and one of the largest of the prehistoric community centers of the Southwest.

Summer Business Hours: 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
On Saturday, August 25th, the Store will be closed all day

B. Altman & Co.

### A Great Collection of Choice Oriental Rugs

is comprised in the August Sale now being held

These Rugs, in every desirable size and weave, may be obtained at prices that are considerably lower than the prevailing market quotations.

Of exceptional interest are

#### ROOM-SIZE ORIENTAL RUGS

at . . . \$190.00 to 750.00

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at . . . \$58.00 to 110.00

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at . . . \$22.50 to 48.00

including an unusually large selection

at \$26.00

A Number of KHIVA-BOKHARA RUGS, in room sizes specially priced . . . at \$160.00

#### And ORIENTAL RUGS

in extra large sizes, at extremely moderate prices.

Rugs purchased during this Sale will, if desired, be stored without charge until the Autumn.

(Department on Fifth Floor)

### An Important Sale of Men's Negligee Shirts

extraordinarily priced at

\$1.10

will take place on Monday, on the SIXTH FLOOR

These Shirts are all soft-cuff models, made of good-quality madras and mercerized materials in a variety of attractive patterns.

(Elevators on Thirty-fourth Street side of Store)

### The Dress Fabrics Department

is featuring

#### Semi-made Skirts

at \$3.75 & \$4.85

There are several attractive plaided models, fashioned in white or navy blue tailor serge, and they offer really remarkable value at the prices quoted.

### Special Values in Women's Silk Hosiery

for Monday will consist of

Black or White Silk Hose, with cotton tops and soles . . . . . per pair 95c

Black or White Silk Hose, with silk plated tops . . . . . per pair \$1.75

## A Reputation Sustained

CONSISTENTLY, year after year, HESS-BRIGHT BALL BEARINGS have rendered that uniformly dependable service which alone builds prestige.

To maintain that high standard—to achieve even higher standards of quality, if it be physically possible—is the single aim of each individual throughout the Hess-Bright organization.

As a Distributor for such an organization and for such a product, we feel we have a reputation to sustain. We are doing that.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## MISS BROWNE IS TENNIS WINNER

California Star Defeats Miss Bjurstedt in Final on the Longwood Courts—Doubles Finals This Afternoon

Finals in the men's doubles and the mixed doubles are scheduled for this afternoon in the United States national patriotic men's doubles lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, and both matches are expected to bring out some excellent tennis. In the men's doubles section F. B. Alexander and H. A. Throckmorton will meet H. C. Johnson and I. C. Wright, while in the mixed doubles Miss Mary Browne and N. W. Niles will play Mrs. G. W. Wightman and R. N. Williams 2d.

The final round of the women's singles was played Friday afternoon, and Miss Mary Browne of San Francisco, former national title holder, defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt of Norway, the present holder of the national championship, in a two set match at 6-4, 8-6. The contest was one of the best ever seen on a Longwood court, and was an almost perfect exhibition of lawn tennis. Followers of the game in the East had long waited to see these two stars come together.

In the mixed doubles, Miss Browne and N. W. Niles of Boston defeated Miss Bjurstedt and I. C. Wright, 6-2, 7-5, while Mrs. G. W. Wightman and R. N. Williams 2d, national singles champion, on furlough from the federal army, defeated Miss E. R. Sears of Boston and J. C. Strachan of San Francisco, 6-3, 6-3.

The match between Miss Browne and Miss Bjurstedt was the most important event of the day's play. The players were out to do their utmost, for Miss Browne had defeated Miss Bjurstedt on two successive occasions and Friday's match was regarded as being the supreme test.

It was anybody's match up to the time the last point was scored. Miss Bjurstedt stayed back in the court for the most part of the match and depended largely on her forehand drives and speed to carry her game along. On the other hand Miss Browne went to the net frequently and there she was at her best. Only once in the match did Miss Bjurstedt essay a net game.

The match by points:

FIRST SET

Miss Browne... 2 4 6 1 5 1 4 2 4 5—34-6

Miss Bjurstedt... 1 4 0 4 3 4 2 2 1 3—30-4

Net. Out. Places S.A. D.F.

Miss Browne... 7 13 10 0 1

Miss Bjurstedt... 8 14 8 1 2

SECOND SET

Miss Browne... 4 7 5 2 1 5 2 0 4 4 1 5 5—45-8

Miss Bjurstedt... 1 5 4 3 5 4 4 2 1 4 3 3—46-6

Net. Out. Places S.A. D.F.

Miss Browne... 15 15 15 0 2

Miss Bjurstedt... 12 19 14 0 2

RECAPITULATION

Miss Browne—Games won, 14; lost, 10; net, 14; games won, 6; lost, 6; points won, 82; lost, 78; earned points, 100; errors, 53.

Miss Bjurstedt—Games won, 10; lost, 14; service games won, 4; lost, 8; points won, 78; lost, 82; earned points, 23; errors, 57.

Miss Browne in the mixed doubles was again a winner, paired with N. W. Niles, the two having defeated Miss Bjurstedt and I. C. Wright, 6-2, 7-5. Notwithstanding the fact she had just gone through a hard match, Miss Browne arose to the occasion and Niles was in very good form. Williams was in great form and his passing strokes were swift and accurate. Mrs. Wightman was a big help to her partner and, as the following point score indicates, the match was easily won. The point score and summary:

FIRST SET

Mrs. Wightman and Williams— 12 4 4 4 4 1 6 4—41-6

Miss Sears and Strachan— 10 4 1 2 2 4 8 0—33-3

SECOND SET

Mrs. Wightman and Williams— 5 4 3 6 4 4 6 4—36-6

Miss Sears and Strachan— 7 0 5 4 4 0 4 2 2—28-3

NATIONAL PATRIOTIC DOUBLES

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final

Miss Mary Browne, California, defeated

Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, 6-4, 8-6.

MIXED SEMIFINALS

Mrs. G. W. Wightman and R. N. Williams, Boston, defeated Miss E. R. Sears, Boston, and J. C. Strachan, San Francisco, 6-3, 6-3.

Miss Mary Browne, California, and N. W. Niles, Boston, defeated Miss Molla Bjurstedt, Norway, and I. C. Wright, Boston, 6-2, 7-5.

The junior and boys' matches for the right to play in the national junior tournament at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., which were to have started Wednesday at Longwood, were not played.

SCORES GIVEN IN CHESS TOURNAMENT

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Although Oscar Chajes won the title Thursday the following results were recorded in the championship tourney of the New York State Chess Association Friday. Searl lost to Chajes in a Sicilian defense in 27 moves. Howard lost to Phillips in a center gambit in 29 moves. Howard lost to Searl in a French defense in 28 moves. Searl and Phillips drew in a Ruy Lopez in 40 moves.

The adjourned game between Jennings and Searl was adjudicated a victory for Jennings, and that between Howard and Jennings a draw. The scores to date:

Chajes, 7½-½; Phillips, 4-4; Jennings, 8½-½; Howard, 2-5; Searl, 2-6.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Wilkesboro 5, Reading 2.

Elmira 5, Scranton 2.

Syracuse 3, Binghamton 2.

## PAUL TEWKSBURY WINS FINAL IN PRESS CLUB GOLF

Woodland Player Defeats F. G. Thayer by 1 Up Over the Wollaston Course

MONTCLAIR, Mass.—Paul Tewksbury of the Woodland Golf Club and F. H. Hoyt of the Swanway Country Club of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., are now tied with two victories each for the General Taylor trophy in the Boston Press Club golf tournament over the course of the Wollaston Golf Club, as a result of the final round of match play. Tewksbury defeated F. G. Thayer of Wollaston in the first division final by 1 up. The final rounds in the other three divisions of the tournament were also played.

The final was a 36-hole round, played morning and afternoon, and Thayer led at the end of the first 18 holes by the same margin of 1 up that he lost to Tewksbury in the afternoon. The match was a close one all through, the final total of the strokes showing that each has taken an equal number for the 36 holes, 157. In this match each player seemed to win his holes in groups. For instance, in the sixth, with Tewksbury 1 up, Thayer proceeded to win the next three holes with 4-4-3 against a 6-5-4.

In the afternoon Thayer took the tenth, eleventh and twelfth holes in a row, but Tewksbury came back on the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth with 4-3-3 against 5-4-4, which put him two up with two to go. At the seventeenth Tewksbury drove the trap guarding the green, while Thayer needed victory on the last hole to square the match, but the best he could do was to halve the hole with a four. The cards and the summary:

FIRST DIVISION  
(Morning Round)

Tewksbury—  
Out... 5 4 3 4 7 5 6 5 4 3 4—43  
In... 4 6 5 3 4 4 4 4 4 4—38-81

Thayer—  
Out... 6 4 3 4 6 6 4 4 4 3—40  
In... 4 6 5 4 5 3 4 4 4 3—39-73

(Afternoon Round)

Tewksbury—  
Out... 5 5 4 4 6 5 4 3 4—40  
In... 5 5 3 4 3 4 3 4 4—36-76

Thayer—  
Out... 6 4 4 4 6 5 5 4 4—43  
In... 4 4 4 3 5 4 4 3 4—35-78

FIRST DIVISION

Paul Tewksbury, Woodland, defeated E. G. Thayer, Wollaston, 1 up.

SECOND DIVISION

J. S. Phelps, Wollaston, defeated E. M. Taft, Woodland, in continuation of semi-finals.

THIRD DIVISION

J. A. Barnes, Wellesley, defeated J. F. McGreenery, 2 and 1.

FOURTH DIVISION

W. R. Nicholson, Framingham, defeated A. L. Fowler, 3 and 1.

AUTO RACES AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY SPEEDWAY TRACK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Automobile racing will be revived this afternoon at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway with three riders entered in a pretentious program of speed events. In addition, Miss Katherine Stinson will give airplane looping exhibitions, and will pilot her Army Speed Scout in an air-and-earth race against Barney Oldfield, who will drive his automobile.

Oldfield, in the automobile races, will meet Ralph De Palma and Louis Chevrolet, his most formidable rivals. The trio will race in a match at 50, 30 and 20 miles. An extra heat of 10 miles has been provided for in case no decision is arrived at following the regular events.

Arthur Chapple, a motor cycle rider, will give a two-mile exhibition against time.

Much interest centers in the Stinson-Oldfield match. In a similar test last year Miss Stinson defeated Darlo Resta in such easy fashion as to make the automobile seem slow compared with a flying machine. Whether she can duplicate the feat against Oldfield today is a question.

WASHINGTON WINS FROM DETROIT, 9-6

DETROIT, Mich.—Washington won from Detroit 9 to 6, here Friday after a ninth inning rally in which they scored four runs. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Washington... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—9 12 3  
Detroit... 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 6—9 1

Batteries—Harper, Ayers, Dumont, Gailia and Almstine; Dauss, Ehmke and Stangane. Umpires—Connolly and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 1m.

NEW YORK DEFEATS ST. LOUIS BY 4-1

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—After losing seven straight games, New York defeated St. Louis here Friday, 4 to 1. The visitors got but one hit off Groom up to the sixth when they scored three runs. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York... 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1 0 4—7 7 0

St. Louis... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—7 3

Batteries—Shawkey and Waiters; Groom, Rogers and Severeid. Umpires—Dinneen and O'Loughlin. Time—1h. 40m.

F. T. ANDERSON WINS JUNIOR TENNIS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. T. Anderson won a place in the national junior tennis tournament at Forest Hills next week when he defeated Benjamin Letson, national boys' champion, in the final round of the metropolitan junior tournament Friday at Forest Hills with the score 6-4, 7-5, 2-6, 6-4.

Letson showed a disposition to be wild, and his unsteadiness at critical moments proved his loss before the confident play of Anderson.

The latter was particularly effective with his service, which nearly always had Letson in difficulties. Only four times in the match was Letson able to break through.

CHICAGO RECALLS SIX

CHICAGO, Ill.—Six players were recalled from the minors by the Chicago American Baseball Club Friday and will report soon. They include Haas and Eldred of Newark, and Shellenbach of Providence, in the International League.

ROCHESTER PLAYS NEW LONDON TIE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Unfavorable conditions interrupted Friday's game between Worcester and New London at the end of the fifth inning. The score was a tie, each team having one run. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 R H E  
Worcester... 0 0 0 1 0—1 4 2

New London... 0 0 0 1 0—2 1

Batteries—Canavan and Tyler; Fortune and Russell. Umpire—Erwin. Time—1h.

WILKESBORO 5, READING 2.

ELMIRA 5, SCRANTON 2.

SYRACUSE 3, BINGHAMTON 2.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Wilkesboro 5, Reading 2.

Elmira 5, Scranton 2.

Syracuse 3, Binghamton 2.

## BOSTON MOVES TO FIRST PLACE

## CHICAGO LACKS REGULAR PLAYER IN THE 300 CLASS

Pitcher Russell Only White Sox Player Who Has Batted at That Rate This Season

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In the midst of a serious batting slump the Chicago White Sox today are back in second place—and their second best hitting regular is doing his ball playing on the bench. Oscar Felsch is the only member of the team picked to win an American League pennant who is even bidding for a .300 batting average. G. D. Weaver comes next with .277. E. W. Collins and Joe Jackson are locked in a struggle for third place among the Sox with .270 and .269 respectively. C. A. Russell, a pitcher, is the club's best hitter, with .327.

Kauff, once leader of the Federal League batsmen, is making a great battle for this year's honors in the National League, but he has a hard struggle ahead to overtake Rousch of Cincinnati. Rousch is batting .348 to .321 for Kauff. Cruise, of St. Louis, is in third place with .318. Other National League .300 hitters are Steele, Pittsburgh; Prendergast, Chicago; Hornsby, St. Louis; Ruth, Boston; Russell, Chicago; Neale, Cincinnati; Wilholt, New York; Neale, Cincinnati; Clarke, Cincinnati; Burns, New York; and Reuther, Cincinnati.

In the American League Cobb is batting .384. Speaker is second with .349 and George Sisler third with .348. Other .300 hitters in this league are Hamilton, St. Louis; Ruth, Boston; Russell, Chicago; Neale, New York; Veach, Detroit; Chapman, Cleveland. Keiper, Cleveland, is the leading American League pitcher, with 10 victories and three defeats. Ruth, Boston; has won 17 and lost 8. Cicotte, Chicago; has won 18 and lost 10.

RED SOX AGAIN TAKE THE LEAD

CLEVELAND, O.—By defeating Cleveland, 3 to 1, in the first game of the series here, while Chicago went down before Philadelphia, the Boston Red Sox entered first place Friday. Mays outpitched Bagby throughout

BOSTON LEAGUE STANDING

RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 67 42 .615 .580

Cleveland 70 44 .544 .557

Detroit 61 53 .526 .537

New York 54 55 .511 .534

Washington 52 53 .495 .526

Philadelphia 42 65 .539 .213</

## WASHINGTON ST. PLANS FAVERED

Retail Trade Board of Boston Chamber of Commerce Finds Weight of Public Opinion Is for Carless Thoroughfare

Replies so far received to the questionnaire sent out by the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, asking 65,000 residents of Greater Boston to state their stand on the question of removing the street cars from Washington Street, widening the sidewalks, making it a one-way street and taking up of the surface car tracks between Essex and Franklin streets, favor most of these steps, according to an announcement of the board today. More than 400 retail merchants of Boston, comprising the membership of the retail trade board, indorse the proposed changes.

Since December the street cars have been kept off Washington Street with almost unanimous approval of merchants along that thoroughfare. On Sept. 15, the City Council is to consider the question of bringing the cars back to Washington Street and the Retail Trade Board sent out queries to the public in order to show the council which way the "voice of the people" calls. The success of carless Tremont Street is urged by many as an argument for a carless Washington Street. Several of the larger merchants along Washington Street have reported to the trade board that they favor the continued absence of the cars both for the comfort of the shopper and for the "best interests of all."

The questionnaire said:

"1. Do you favor making Washington Street, between Essex and Franklin streets, safe by keeping the street cars off permanently, an arrangement which has already, as you know, greatly relieved the former congestion and danger?

"2. Do you favor widening the sidewalks on both sides of Washington Street in the shopping district as a further means of relief?

"3. To add to the attractiveness of this great shopping section, do you favor the taking up of the surface car tracks on Washington Street, between Essex and Franklin streets?

"4. Do you favor restricting vehicles to one direction, as now, and allowing them only in the middle of the street—thus leaving the balance of the street to pedestrians?

"5.—Do you not believe the removal of the surface cars from Washington Street, between Franklin and Essex streets, has greatly relieved the congestion in this district and been an advantage to the city as a whole?"

Attached to this was a stamped postal card on which the recipient was asked to answer the five questions and mail to the board. Officials of the organizations today state that more than 90 percent of the answers favor the action endorsed by the chamber.

One manager of stores along Washington Street said: "It is only a matter of common sense for it gives the street to the people. There is less confusion making more room for traffic, and I find that our customers favor the plan." An official of a clothing concern replied to the query concerning the street cars, "I think it is a mistake in keeping the cars off at certain hours."

## STUDY OF SPAIN'S POLITICAL ISSUES

By the Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—As already cabled to the Christian Science Monitor, the Catalan members of the Cortes, Señores Abadal, Giner de los Rios, Rodes and Llozas, leaders in the movement for assembling a Parliament outside Madrid, have sent a message to the Premier in which they make strong protest against the official note sent in answer to the demands formulated by the Catalan assembly. The Catalans named retort in their answer to Señor Dato, that they regret that in such fatal hours for the future of Spain men should be found representing the public authority who dare to employ such methods with the simple object of defending a political system repudiated by the whole country. "By not responding to our request," they add, "the Government places the country in the following dilemma; either it must renounce all reform or it must impose its will against every obstacle. The country will then judge on which side are the disturbers."

To this remarkable message the Premier has sent the following reply: "Although the telegram you address to me contains some phrases that scarcely conform with the moderation and courtesy which should regulate the relations between men of honor, nor with the respect which is due to public authority, I do not hesitate to answer you, believing you have no intention of discrediting. I regard the protest you set forward as unjust. Your first plan is modified; be it so. Although it no longer has the character of a parliamentary assembly but only that of a meeting of senators and deputies for the purpose of discussing public affairs, I must acquaint you with the fact, the constitutional decree being suspended, the Government will not consent to such a meeting taking place. Precisely because the present moments are decisive for the future of Spain we have need to maintain public order with the utmost firmness, to avoid every kind of disturbance and disorder, and to satisfy the desires for peace and work which are approved by the Spanish people. The Government appeals to your patriotism. It is often more necessary for those placed in high positions than for other citizens to set the example of respect for public authority. I invite you to abandon your

schemes to the realization of which we cannot consent."

Although the Romanones Liberals maintain a certain agreement with the fundamentals of Regionalism as part of their new program they are not in sympathy with the present movement in its menacing form. El Diario Universal proscribes an article obviously inspired by the Count de Romanones, in which the Dato minority is assured that in this matter the attitude of the Liberal Party will be in agreement with that of the Conservatives. It says that the answer made by the Government is the only one possible to give to those who claimed to usurp an authority which belonged only to the King and the Government, and concludes that by this time the famous assembly at Barcelona is reduced to the proportions of a simple Regionalist movement. As to the attitude of other parties, the Carlists according to Señor Vasquez de Mella, the Maurists, adopting the policy of being always against the Dato Conservatives, lean toward the Catalan demands, but Señor La Clerva, the other Conservative leader, is wholly for the Government. The Regionalists in other parts of Spain are showing a very lukewarm support of the Barcelona scheme, and are mostly platonic in their sympathy:

There are rumors that all does not go well in the ranks of the new García Prieto Liberal section. A meeting at which a program was to be adopted and the new chief formally elected, has been postponed. It is clear that the group is numerically far inferior to that of the Romanones, and the Republican journal El País remarks "The true Liberal Party, small or great, is that of the Count de Romanones. He may be unpopular today, but it is none the less true that he is the only man of the political dynasty who has developed an international policy, and who alone had the courage and the sincerity to express the only opinion which is patriotic."

Señor Leroux, the Republican leader, has come from Barcelona to Madrid to confer with Señor Pablo Iglesias, the Socialist leader. The situation for the moment seems much easier and the King and royal family have left the capital for La Granja, their country quarters, intending to go to Santander. It would be foolish, however, to imply that the very grave danger has to any considerable measure passed. Señor Dato, at a supreme crisis, is playing a bold game for the maintenance of the old order, and playing it surprisingly well. The opposition did not expect such a good ministerial display and for the time being are nonplussed. The state of Spain, however, does not by any means justify the premature judgment of the newspaper.

"This efficient result is a complete answer to those who would destroy without reason the ideal conditions and working agreements of labor. England's wrecked tollers is a warning that should be heeded by those who would shackle the producers of the land to a never-ceasing grind.

"The proud boast of every trade unionist should be unstinted loyalty to these United States of America. Observance of contracts should be the aim of every member as well as every union official. We must play our part in the war manfully and well. Every legitimate endeavor should be exercised before a tie-up in any trade results.

"We must keep pace with time, go forward not backward, ungrudgingly give the best that is in us if we are to expect the best in return. Conditions are being transformed overnight; we must meet these new demands, safely and sanely."

## FRENCH NEWSPAPER AND FOREIGN CHEQUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—It has now been made known that the cheque mentioned by M. Ribot in the Chamber of Deputies as having been seized on the frontier was made payable to M. Duval, manager of the Bonnet Rouge. The cheque was apparently seized on his person as he was returning to France from Switzerland. M. Duval is in prison, for, as the result of a search both in his private apartment and at the offices of the "Bonnet Rouge," a number of incriminating documents were found which justified a change of communication with the enemy. The Bonnet Rouge has been suspended. In the face of President Irigoyen's hint of Government intervention, the contending factions came to an understanding. It was virtually confessed that the strike was planned to tie up manufacturing for the purpose of creating antilabor sentiment.

## ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have been issued:

First Lieut. Geoffrey J. Dwyer, aviation section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will proceed at once to Washington.

Capt. Julian C. Smith, aviation section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston.

The following assistant engineers, Coast Artillery Corps, are retained on present assignment: William H. Stevens, coast defenses of Long Island Sound; Charles E. Pearce, coast defenses of Portland; Fred B. Robinson, coast defenses of Los Angeles; John Hess, coast defenses of San Francisco; Harry W. Werntz, coast defenses of Baltimore; Charles R. Smith, coast defenses of Cristobal; John O. Gregory, coast defenses of Long Island Sound; Thomas C. Merriman, coast defenses of the Delaware; Harry S. Marden, expeditionary brigade, Coast Artillery Corps; George H. Forster, coast defenses of Balboa; Jake Bussler, expeditionary brigade; Bart Barnott, expeditionary brigade; Richard Bettien, expeditionary brigade; Omer C. Clark, coast defenses of Galveston; Frederick T. Burns, expeditionary brigade; Harold W. Smith, expeditionary brigade; John N. Clark, coast defenses of Eastern New York; James Christian, expeditionary brigade; Stephen C. Howard, coast defenses of Long Island Sound; John E. Robinson, coast defenses of Boston; George W. Hays, expeditionary brigade; William E. Messick, coast defenses of Cape Fear; Mark J. Holmes, coast defenses of Key West; James Eldridge, coast defenses of Key West and Daniel F. Vaughan, expeditionary brigade.

The resignation of First Lieut. Edwin W. Buxton, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps of his commission is accepted.

Major Joseph C. Morrow, junior military aviator, Signal Corps, will report to Maj. Henry H. Arnold, Signal Corps, for examination.

PROMPT UNLOADING OF CARS

By special correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Mr. C. A. Magrath, the Dominion Fuel Controller, in speaking about the prompt return of cars which was being enforced in the United States said, "Any person who fails to unload a coal car promptly, is in my judgment an enemy of this country." The delay in unloading in Canada has become so serious a matter that Mr. Magrath took the matter up with the Railway Commission, with the result that the board at once passed a drastic order compelling rapid unloading and return of cars. On the third day there will be a demurrage of \$1 per day, increasing \$1 day until \$5 is reached, which will be the daily penalty until the car is returned. Mr. Magrath concluded his statement by saying, "Cooperation is needed if we are to get in the necessary supply. Rapid unloading is absolutely necessary, as there is just as great a car and coal shortage in the United States as in Canada. Any delay in returning equipment is only assisting the enemy."

## LABOR URGED TO PROVE LOYAL

Mine Workers' President, in a Labor Day Address, Calls on Members to Meet New Demands and Do Their Best

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Unstinted loyalty to these United States of America should be the proud boast of every trade unionist, says John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers, in a statement on "Labor Day, 1917," just issued. "The Government," he declares, "is demanding cooperation—organized effort between employer and employee—to meet the country's war requirements. The eyes of the world are focussed to see how quickly and efficiently the Government's demands will be met.

"In the anthracite coal fields, where recognition of the union was gained in 1916 and the eight-hour day was substituted for the nine, with a shortage of upwards of 10,000 miners who have gone to the munition plants, to subway work in New York and others who have been called to the colors, coal production increased 6,000,000 tons for the first seven months of the year. In the organized bituminous coal regions and in all other well-organized industries where employer and employee are possessed of each other's confidence like increases of production have resulted.

"This efficient result is a complete answer to those who would destroy without reason the ideal conditions and working agreements of labor. England's wrecked tollers is a warning that should be heeded by those who would shackle the producers of the land to a never-ceasing grind.

"The proud boast of every trade unionist should be unstinted loyalty to these United States of America. Observance of contracts should be the aim of every member as well as every union official. We must play our part in the war manfully and well. Every legitimate endeavor should be exercised before a tie-up in any trade results.

"We must keep pace with time, go forward not backward, ungrudgingly give the best that is in us if we are to expect the best in return. Conditions are being transformed overnight; we must meet these new demands, safely and sanely."

holders of this society were French, Germans, Turks and Swiss. The German banker, Marx of Mannheim, had large interests in the undertaking. In 1915, owing to the war, the liquidation of the society was decided upon, and M. Duval visited Switzerland frequently and held intercourse as he has admitted himself, with the German banker Marx. It is also affirmed that he had several interviews with the Austrian banker Rosenberg, and his associate Battelle.

M. Renaudel, writing in *l'Humanité* on the "chèque affair," says that it is undoubtedly serious, since it throws grave doubts on the morality not only of an individual, but of the newspaper of which he was the manager. There is the possibility that the money paid M. Duval from abroad may have been intended for the liquidation of an enterprise in which international capital was involved, but on the other hand the money may have been intended for criminal purposes. In any case the Government should not withhold from the public prompt information on the subject.

Turning to more general considerations, M. Renaudel remarks that the Duval affair once more raises the question of the morality of the press and of political men. This Duval appears to have been a kind of electoral agent and to have been mixed up with a class of opinion of which the least that can be said is that it was at the opposite poles of the ideas represented by the newspaper which he is now financing. "It is to be regretted," continues M. Renaudel, "that public opinion should not be more clear-sighted and that even in political circles as well informed as those of the militant Socialists, doubtful personages should be able to play a part for which they are not fitted either by their record or their methods, and whose sources of revenue are dubious. A newspaper is a costly enterprise. The monetary question is always somewhat of a delicate one. Money cannot exist except by means which destroy their pretended independence. There are many social forces and private interests which find it useful to have a newspaper at their disposal. Big financial companies, sellers of national poison, distribute large subsidies about which the public know nothing, but which do not deceive people who are behind the scenes of the newspaper world."

PORTLAND, Ore.—After many years the Oregon Historical Society is going to have a real home. After having moved around for years, being first in one place and then in another, this big institution, which possesses so much of value relating to the State's history, is going to move into commodious quarters in the new Public Auditorium.

George H. Himes, secretary, announces that removal will begin late this month. To transfer the valuable documents accumulated through the years and to preserve each intact is a delicate bit of work. Mr. Himes will supervise it and check all of the articles, included among which are 5000 Oregon newspaper volumes.

ARGENTINE STRIKE ENDED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The railroad strike which has tied up central Argentine most of this week has ended. In the face of President Irigoyen's hint of Government intervention, the contending factions came to an understanding. It was virtually confessed that the strike was planned to tie up manufacturing for the purpose of creating antilabor sentiment.

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## BOSTON PAVING UNDER HEADWAY

Work Rushed in Various Localities and More Will Be Started After G. A. R. Encampment—Experiment Proves Failure

the rounded, smooth surfaces of the old blocks and chipped off so that the whole pavement in what should be a show district of downtown Boston, in front of the imposing Custom House Tower, is a wide space of unslightly old-fashioned rutted pavement over which the wagons rattle all day long.

Whether the city or the contractor will stand for this additional expense is not determined as yet.

## CHILE ALARMED AT OIL PROHIBITION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In an effort to reduce the heavy coal bills of the city, Comptroller Louis Nolte has just closed a contract with a coal mine near Bellville, Ill., to take the entire output for a year at \$1.90 a ton. It is estimated that this plan will save the city more than \$100,000 on next winter's coal supply of 120,000 tons.

This step was taken by the controller after he had called for bids on coal by local firms and pronounced their prices too high. The first bid offered to the city was \$2.55 a ton down to \$2 a ton. Under the present contract the city must pay freight charges of 72½ cents a ton. The contract provides for a renewal at the end of the year or for the purchase of the mine by the city at any time during the run of the contract.

## CARRANZA PHOTO AS GIFT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—President Irigoyen not long ago received Dr. Isidro Fabela, the Mexican minister, who delivered to him an autograph letter and a photograph from President Carranza of Mexico. The portrait is inscribed "To the President of the Argentine Republic, Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen, with my esteem. V. Carranza, Queretaro, February 14, 1917."

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## ST. LOUIS BUYS MINE'S OUTPUT

Comptroller Closes Contract for Illinois Coal Which Will Save the City Over \$100,000 on Bill for Next Winter's Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Chile—Alarm

## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STOCK MARKET AT STANDSTILL

Price Changes Small and Trend Is Colorless as Whole — United Fruit Weak Both in New York and Boston

The early New York stock market today was a colorless and uninteresting affair. Some issues were not traded in at all for several minutes after the opening, and many others were only slightly changed from the previous closing figures. United Fruit was a weak feature. It declined three points. United States Steel common moved up 1/2 of a point.

There was nothing to the local stock market worth mentioning as far as price changes are concerned, except United Fruit, which was also weak on the local board.

United Fruit rallied somewhat in New York.

Delaware & Hudson attracted prob-

ably the most attention in the other-

wise uninteresting session. After

opening unchanged at 103 it advanced

to 105, dropped to 102 1/2 and then

advanced more than a point. United

Fruit, after opening off 1/2 at 132 1/2,

declined to 130 and rallied a point be-

fore the close. The Boston market

continued dull and featureless to the

close.

New York total sales, 107,200 shares;

\$1,456,000 bonds. For the week, 2,354,

900 shares; \$17,138,000 bonds.

## SPECULATION IN WHEAT IS ENDED

In compliance with a request by Food Administrator Hoover, all the wheat markets of the country will cease to trade in wheat for future delivery on Aug. 25. This will mark the complete closing down of all the great wheat markets of the country and, as Winnipeg will also close on Sept. 1 and there are no markets open abroad, wheat has ceased to be a speculative commodity for the duration of the war.

The Food Administrator announced an outline of the way wheat is to be handled in the future. A committee has been appointed to name a price which will be acceptable to both the producer and the consumer and when this price is named, fluctuations in values are expected to virtually be at an end. A corporation, known as the Wheat Corporation, has been formed, with the Government the only stockholder. This company will be the only purchaser of wheat and will furnish all the mills of the country with supplies as well as the Allies and neutral nations.

Purchasing and selling agents will be located at all the leading terminals and will decide where the mills shall secure their supplies. Wheat will be purchased from producers or brokers and cash grain brokers will be allowed to do business on a small commission basis.

Mills of over 100 barrels daily capacity as well as elevators will have to take out a Government license and mills will be allowed a profit of 25 cents per barrel above the cost of manufacture.

The price of flour will not be fixed now will distributors of flour be required to take out a license. The impression gained ground during the week that the price to be named was to be \$2 at Chicago for cash wheat and, in consequence, there was quite a sharp reaction in leading cash markets, especially in the Northwest, where values have been ranging about 90 cents above this level.

The corn market developed weakness under increased pressure of liquidation. This was due to a very sharp decline in the price of corn in the West.

## ANOTHER ADVANCE IN HOG PRICES

CHICAGO III.—Hogs sold here for \$19 per 100 pounds today, 45 cents higher than Friday's record. This is an advance of \$2 over a week ago.

In Kansas City hog prices continued soaring. Top was quoted at \$18.85, 30 cents higher than Friday's record.

East St. Louis reported hogs bring-

ing \$19 per 100 pounds.

At Pittsburgh hogs were marked up 75 cents to \$19.25, a record price.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Fair tonight and Sunday; light westerly winds.

For Southern New England: Fair to night and Sunday.

For Northern New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Sunday; warmer in interior Sunday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 67 10 a. m. 72

12 noon. 77

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a. m. 66 New Orleans 78

68 Chicago 66

62 Pittsburgh 66

64 Philadelphia 66

65 Denver 62

58 Portland, Me. 62

64 Portland, Ore. 60

58 San Francisco 52

74 St. Louis 70

66 Washington 66

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Allis-Chal. 29 29 29 29

Am AgChem. 93 93 53 53

Am Car Fy. 75 75 75 75

Am H & L 135% 134% 134% 134%

Am H & L pt. 64% 64% 64% 64%

Am Int Corp. 60% 61 60% 60

Am Linseed. 28% 28% 28% 28

Am Loco. 19% 19% 19% 19%

Am Smelt'g. 1 234 102% 102% 102%

Am Steel Fy. 70 70 70 70

Am Tel & Co. 118% 118% 118% 118%

Am Woolen. 11% 11% 11% 11%

Am Zinc pf. 58% 58% 58% 58%

Anaconda. 76 76 76 76

Atchison. 99% 99% 99% 99%

At Gulfco. 14% 105% 104% 105%

Bald Loco. 69% 69% 69% 69%

Balt & Ohio. 69 69 69 69

Batopilas. 13% 13% 13% 13%

Beth Steel B. 114% 114% 113% 114

Cal Pac Cor. 38% 38% 38% 38%

Cal Petrolpf. 50 50 50 50

Cent Foundry. 34% 34% 34% 34

Leather. 91% 91% 91% 91

Ches & Ohio. 58% 58% 58% 58%

CM & St Paul. 67 67 66 66

Chi R & Paccts. 314% 314% 314% 314

Chi R & Ptwl. 54% 54% 54% 54%

Chi & G West. 10% 10% 10% 10%

Chili Cop. 19 19 18% 18%

Chi & N. W. 109% 105% 105% 109%

COC & St L. 70 70 70 70

Col Fuel. 42% 48% 48% 48%

Col Gas & El. 42% 42% 42% 42%

Com Car. 97 97 96% 96%

Corn Prod. 24% 24% 24% 24%

Corn Prodpt. 98 98 98 98

Cruc Steel. 79% 80 79% 79%

Cuban C. Sug. 37 37% 37% 37%

Del & Huds. 103 103 102% 101%

Ericle 1st pf. 36 36 36 36

F M & S pf. 51% 51% 51% 51%

Gen Motors N. 112% 112% 112% 112%

G Motors pf N. 88 88 88% 88%

GT Nor pf. 105% 105% 105% 105%

Green Can. 41 41 41 41

III Central. 102 102 102% 102

Int Con Cor. 10 10 10 10

Int Mer Mar. 33% 33% 32% 32%

In Nickel Ct. 38% 38% 38% 38%

In Paper. 24% 24% 24% 24%

Kelley Tires. 45 45 45 45

Lack Steel. 89 89 89 89

Lee & T C. 20% 20% 20% 20%

Louis N. & N. 123% 123% 123% 123%

Max Motor. 32% 32% 32% 32%

Maxwell 1pf. 68 68 68 68

Maxwell 2pf. 20 20 20 20

Mo Petrol. 96 96 96 96%

Miami. 37% 37% 37% 37%

Mo K C T. 6 6 6 6

Mo Pacific cf. 31 31 31 31

Mo Pacific pf ct. 53% 53% 53% 53%

Nat Condut. 35 35 34% 34%

Nat Enamel. 42% 42% 42% 42%

NOT & M. 31% 31% 31% 31%

NY Central. 84% 85 84% 84%

N & W. 120 120 120 120

N S Steel. 104 104 104 104

O Cities Gas. 54% 54% 55% 55%

Ohio Fuel. 51% 51% 51% 51%

Oil Siver. 53% 53% 53% 53%

Penna. 52 52 52 52

Peoples Gas. 74% 74% 74% 74%

Phila Co. 35% 35% 35% 35%

PittsCoatpf. 53% 53% 53% 53%

PCC & St L. 74% 74% 74% 74%

P Coal pf ct. 121 121 121 121

P & W Va. 29% 29 29 29

PondCoCo. 25 25 25 25

Ray Steel Sp. 89% 89% 89% 89%

Royal Dutch. 66 66 66 66

S-Roeback. 168 168 168 168

Shat Ari. 24% 24% 24% 24%

Sinclair Oil. 41% 41% 41% 41%

Ohio Fuel. 75 75 75 75

Uni Dye W pf. 95 95 95 95

UnitedFruit. 132% 132% 130 131

UnRySSPF. 8 8 8 8

UnRySSPF. 18 18 18 18

US C I P. 70% 70% 70% 70%

## NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BIG TAX LEVY  
A STABILIZER

Believed That Government's Program Will Prevent a Violent Market Slump After the War  
—Financial Review of Week

If the cost of war has seemed amazing to the average citizen he must prepare himself for even greater figures, according to present prospects. The United States has not yet come to a realization of the sacrifices that must be made. If there were a full knowledge of what it is to cost before victory for democracy is achieved, and if there were a general comprehension as to what that achievement means to the world, it is believed that no complaints would be offered by corporations on account of proposed excess profits taxes or proposed price fixing on part of the Government.

Although the proposed excess profit tax and price fixation program may seem irksome to corporations and their shareholders it is believed that it will work as a great stabilizer after the war is over. Securities prices are expected to discount the Government's money-raising program and many stocks are now selling at prices that likely will obtain when the excess profits tax and price fixation program has been carried into effect.

At least it is generally agreed that they would now be considerably higher were it not for the proposed money-raising laws. These laws will not be needed after the war is over. In any event it will not be required to raise such enormous amounts of money for war purposes, and the heavy burdens it is intended to impose upon corporations will then be lifted. It is therefore presumed that although these corporations are not likely to make the big profits they are now piling up, they also will not be required to pay so much over to the Government for war purposes. The natural deduction, therefore, is that securities prices will not experience the violent slump when peace is declared that they would otherwise do.

Stocks this week have moved in a very irregular fashion. Traders devoted their attention to the specialties. It was purely a professional market and price movements were generally without significance.

Withdrawal of savings banks funds is likely to become a matter of considerable importance if the United States Government decides to make the next installment of the war loan a 4 per cent issue, as now expected. Last year the 1916 savings banks in Massachusetts paid an average of 4.04 per cent on their deposits. Practically speaking, therefore, the savings bank rate and the bond interest rate would coincide.

In connection with the last loan there was a difference of 1/2 of 1 per cent in favor of the savings banks; yet many millions of deposits were withdrawn for investment in the Liberty Loan. Then the savings banks for their own account subscribed for a considerable amount in the aggregate, and many banks financed thousands of individual subscriptions. Naturally, withdrawals will be more of a factor in the event of a 4 per cent loan, although every effort will be made to induce the public to temper patriotism with prudence. Throughout the recent Liberty Loan campaign the inadvisability of drawing out savings deposits in order to subscribe was hammered home to the general public; otherwise, the proportion so withdrawn would undoubtedly have been much larger. The uncertainty regarding the probable action of their depositors makes it difficult for the savings banks to determine the proper size of their own subscriptions. It stands to reason that heavy withdrawals would necessarily make them sellers instead of buyers of securities.

A gain of \$1,200,000 gold in the past week, reported by the Bank of England (making \$2,500,000 increase thus far in August) still left the bank's total gold \$19,500,000 below this week in 1916, and \$67,500,000 under 1915. The ratio of reserve to liabilities is at present higher than any since the middle of July; but at 1 1/2 per cent it is still not much above the 14 1/2 per cent of the war panic week of 1914, and far below the old-time traditional minimum of 40. As compared with the 1914 date, the bank's stock of gold, even as it stands today, is doubled; but so has its loan account, which is \$420,000,000 above the figure of those first few days of the war. Gold holdings of the Bank of France touched a new high level; but an increase of \$4,500,000 in its note circulation marked an addition of \$48,000,000 in a month, and of \$75,000,000 since this year began.

British observers are viewing with no little concern the constant drift of gold from the United States, notably to Japan and Spain, and to some extent also to South American countries. They recognize that the movement is caused by unfavorable trade balances of allied nations and that loss of metal by the United States will in the end react on them, as they will be able to maintain stability of foreign exchanges only by continued exports of the metal to this country. In the latest number which has reached this side, the London Statist discusses the matter at some length and proposes that the question be taken up by the United States and Great Britain, with a view to arriving at some definite agreement for control of gold exports from this country. It says:

"Is it not time that the United States and this country (Great Britain) at all events, come to some very clear understanding with regard to the part to be played by gold in settling

international balances? It must be remembered that for some time past now, we have exercised great care with regard to the amount of gold we allowed to drift away, and as a consequence, no doubt, we have suffered some additional shrinkage in foreign exchanges, which in turn, must have affected prices we have had to pay for our imports. So long as America was neutral we should not like to have proposed that she curtail her exports of gold, because that course is always distasteful to any great monetary center. Now, however, what is required is that America and Great Britain should mutually decide to pursue such a course in the matter of settlement of international balances as shall be most helpful to financial conduct of the war, having regard to possibility of its long continuance.

"Moreover, it is not as though gold shipments from the States arose directly through indebtedness of America to countries to which gold is dispatched. Rather is it a question of adverse trade balance against the Allies as a whole, producing conditions in international exchange markets which offer profit on such gold shipments from the States as a purely exchange operation. Inasmuch, however, as the net result is to bring increased strain upon this center, which already has to bear the brunt of financing of the war, the matter is one which requires careful consideration by those here and in the States which have such great responsibilities in all that pertains to war finance. The matter is, we admit, a complicated one, but we have referred to it at some length this week because we are persuaded that it is a point which may materially affect the future of the London money market."

In New York, money on call at the stock exchange rules at 3 per cent. Growing firmness and steady rates remain the chief characteristics of a quiet money market. The Liberty Loan installment Wednesday spread a little more conservatism over offerings, although the response in the call money situation showed an inclination toward the opposite. Time loans will probably hold firm and remain fixed for some time in anticipation of the Government's demands on the money market. Sixty-day industrial money is quoted at 4 1/2 per cent, 90 days at 5 1/2 per cent, four months at 5 1/2 per cent, and 5 1/2 per cent for five and six months. On mixed collateral, 4 1/2 per cent covers 60-day money, and 4 1/2 per cent for 90 days, 4 1/2 per cent for four months, and 5 per cent for five or six months. There is no noticeable change in the market for mercantile paper, which continues spotty with a fixed rate 5 per cent for prime six months' paper.

ARLINGTON MILLS' WAR BUSINESS

## INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

It is understood that almost two-thirds of the \$3 dividend which American International is now paying is derived from its ownership of International Mercantile Marine preferred.

The \$3 dividend on the common calls for \$1,470,000 yearly. Of this just under \$2 per share represents the \$6 per share which American International receives on its Marine preferred.

At one time American International had a stock market profit of almost \$8,000,000 in its ownership of Marine preferred. This was recognized as a paper profit because the stock was confused sentiment, but bearish opinion has remained very much in evidence, based on the gradually increasing number of new crop bales, and a belief that the crop itself is doing very well in all sections outside of Texas.

Selling on this view of the market has been checked by the renewal of peace talk, a strong spot situation so far as the immediate market is concerned, and growing anxiety over the crop complaints from the Southwest.

The market, consequently, has been very sensitive to comparatively small orders either way.

The political developments of the week have tended to restrict business for they have not carried the conviction necessary to stimulate buying, and have still carried too much weight to be disregarded by sellers.

A very similar construction might be placed upon the week's crop advices. Drought complaints from the Southwest have assumed a more serious aspect, and there have been scattered complaints of too much rain from east of the river. These complaints combined with the showing of private condition figures have modified the talk of an improvement in crop prospects since the end of July, but have not led to the complete abandonment of that expectation.

The threat of another corn scare

is recognized, but it has not yet grown menacing enough to dominate the market.

The strength of the immediate spot situation is reflected in the absence of hedge selling and the sensitiveness of near months to comparatively small buying orders. The real test of spot values will hardly come until picking becomes more general and the trade is more inclined to wait for this test than to operate on the closing firmness of the old crop position.

SHIPBUILDING CO. YEAR'S SHOWING

It is understood that Arlington Mills has been taking many war orders for the Government amounting to more than \$12,000,000. The first big order in May was for \$6,000,000, but since then it has received big contracts for shirtings, melton uniform cloth, linings and the like.

The Arlington is said in Washington to have made a big success of its war work, having had no difficulty with dyes and other factors. The Arlington shirting is now the standard Government quality.

As a result of war orders and big regular business, Arlington is now handling business at the rate of \$300,000,000 a year. Though the Lawrence mills are all short-handed, it is employing 6000, which with the 1200 complement of the Acadia, formerly its cotton department, makes a record working force of 7200.

DOMESTIC TRADE OUTLOOK BRIGHT

New business which is increasing in wholesale lines is streaked with conservatism, says Bradstreet's weekly review of the domestic trade situation, but optimism as to autumn trade has not abated. The review continues:

The crop situation is better, governmental buying is expanding and industry taken as a whole continues very active. Most reports regarding wholesale trade, although admitting lack of snap, agree that business is good, being relatively better in the crop growing sections than elsewhere, and it is generally felt that fall trade will be of large proportions.

Yet caution in granting of credits is generated by the fact that prices are inordinately high, and incidentally the processes now making for the readjustment of quotations is an unsettling factor, just as is the question of how far civilian wants will be replaced by taking of army goods. Most attention, indeed, is focused on governmental buying, which tends to stimulate some lines that ordinarily would be quiet at this season of the year.

Except where army camps are located, retail trade is not above fair. Labor is scarce, is inefficient, and the situation is marked by considerable unrest. In the iron and steel industry new domestic buying is light, though Government orders are enlarging, but prices for pig iron disclose an easier undertone while steel billets show another drop.

INDIAN REFINING MAKES REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Indian Refining Company reports for its month ended June 30, 1917, net earnings after all charges of \$1,404,158, compared with \$2,771,774 for year ended Dec. 31, 1916. Out of this accumulated dividends amounting to 28 per cent or \$840,000 were declared, and reserve of \$500,000 set up against prospective excess profits tax.

Current assets June 30, 1917, were \$4,249,062 and current liabilities \$1,184,162. Bonds and notes outstanding were reduced from \$2,407,800, as of Dec. 31, 1916, to \$2,033,700, as of June 30, 1917. Surplus on June 30 was \$149,609, compared with \$85,461 Dec. 31, 1916.

President Pomeroy says additions to property accounts represented \$399,207, of which \$244,479 was expended in purchase of additional new tank cars. The company shows an item of \$73,816 invested in Liberty Loan.

DRY GOODS TRADE PROSPECTS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Government's report indicating excellent crops gives bright aspect to the business situation. Dry goods merchants realize that with more than \$5,000,000,000 in circulation (including money in United States treasury Aug. 1) and with record crops in sight, conditions for business will be excellent in all agricultural sections, says the John V. Farwell Company.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago, and year ago:

Decline from Mo Yr Fri Thur a/c a/c

Highest grade rails. 88.07 .33 1.00 4.84

Second grade rails. 84.85 .03 .46 4.45

Public utility bonds. 90.02 .01 .59 5.14

Industrial bonds. 96.22 .08 .07 1.60

Combined average. 89.74 .09 .50 4.01

\*Advance.

COTTON MARKET IS UNSETTLED

## COTTON MARKET IS UNSETTLED

Bearish Opinion Is Very Much in Evidence, and Sentiment Confused—Business Restricted by Political Developments

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The week's developments in the cotton market have not created any fresh view of price possibilities. If anything, they have confused sentiment, but bearish opinion has remained very much in evidence, based on the gradually increasing number of new crop bales, and a belief that the crop itself is doing very well in all sections outside of Texas.

Selling on this view of the market has been checked by the renewal of peace talk, a strong spot situation so far as the immediate market is concerned, and growing anxiety over the crop complaints from the Southwest.

The market, consequently, has been very sensitive to comparatively small orders either way.

The political developments of the week have tended to restrict business for they have not carried the conviction necessary to stimulate buying, and have still carried too much weight to be disregarded by sellers.

A very similar construction might be placed upon the week's crop advices. Drought complaints from the Southwest have assumed a more serious aspect, and there have been scattered complaints of too much rain from east of the river.

These complaints combined with the showing of private condition figures have modified the talk of an improvement in crop prospects since the end of July, but have not led to the complete abandonment of that expectation.

The threat of another corn scare

is recognized, but it has not yet grown menacing enough to dominate the market.

The strength of the immediate spot situation is reflected in the absence of hedge selling and the sensitiveness of near months to comparatively small buying orders. The real test of spot values will hardly come until picking becomes more general and the trade is more inclined to wait for this test than to operate on the closing firmness of the old crop position.

STREET RAILWAYS AS INVESTMENTS

That Massachusetts street railway stocks have depreciated more than 50 per cent in the past five years, that investors refuse to put any more money into street railway properties, and that those who own street railway securities, of whom there are more than 30,000 in Massachusetts, must bestir themselves to save their investment from becoming a loss, were the points brought out at a meeting held at the Algonquin Club.

The conference was attended by owners of street railway securities from all parts of the State. Representatives of savings banks and of insurance companies were especially in evidence. Their interest in the rehabilitation of street railway properties and in the passage of laws in regard to those properties can be understood when it is stated that the savings banks alone have invested \$30,000,000 in street railway securities and that the insurance companies have more than \$5,000,000 invested.

FINANCING OF THE NEW CROPS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Responsibility for financing the new crops falls largely upon federal reserve banks, and although large yields and high prices increase this task, it is simplified by the Government's \$50,000,000 wheat marketing corporation. Aggregate capital of grain dealers exceeds \$50,000,000, but character of the new corporation make its loans even more desirable than if made to individual grain dealers. Some Chicago banks are ready to loan as much as \$20,000,000.

Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago has undertaken to guide the crop currency movement which has begun. It is supplying small currency to the interior at rate of \$200,000 to \$400,000 daily, and daily movement by local commercial banks averages around \$50,000.

Federal Reserve Bank has about \$105,000,000 in small bills on hand and an equal amount is being printed.

CONTINENTAL OIL IS PROSPEROUS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Special meeting of Continental Oil Company stockholders has been called to vote on an increase in stock from \$3,000,000 to \$12,000,000, according to advices from Denver. Continental Oil Company is the Standard Oil marketing company in Rocky Mountain States. Its business in the last year or so increased greatly by reason of development of oil industry in Wyoming. Continental company markets gasoline made by Midwest Refining Company and Standard Oil Company of Indiana at Casper, Wyo., refineries.

Manufacture of gasoline on a large scale in Wyoming has enabled Continental Oil Company to expand its business on profitable basis and has increased it to an extent much greater than represented by its \$3,000,000 stock.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC'S YEAR

The Standard Gas & Electric Company reports for the 12 months ended June 30, with these comparisons:

1917 1916  
Total resources ..... \$18,671,985 \$1,808,770

Net ..... 3,516,040 579,307

Res for ex prof tax ..... 1,090,000 276,000

Stocks ..... 829,500 276,500

Com divs ..... 532,000 302,807

Sur for year ..... 1,786,540 302,807

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF BUSINESS AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS AUG. 17, 1917, OF THE FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF BOSTON IS:

RESOURCES

In settlement funds ..... \$13,855,000

In bank ..... 26,371,500

5% redemption fund ..... 500,000

Gold with foreign agencies ..... 3,675,000

Gold with Federal Reserve agt ..... 24,843,740

Legal tender notes, silver certificates, subsidiary coin, etc ..... 3,445,088

Total reserve ..... \$72,692,328

Bills discounted and bought—

Commercial paper ..... \$13,800,521

Member bank collateral notes ..... 3,215,500

Bank acceptances ..... 18,745,219

## AUTO LEADERS FAVOR SAVING

Have Campaign to Encourage  
Wise Economy in the Use of  
Gasoline as Partial Check to  
High Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Believing auto-  
mobiles can do their part in the  
present crisis by avoiding waste in  
gasoline, the leaders in the automobile  
industry have begun a campaign to  
encourage "wise economy in the use  
of gasoline as a partial check against  
a rise in price."

Many big oil refiners disagree with  
the statement of A. C. Bedford, presi-  
dent of a large oil company, that a  
gasoline shortage is threatened, and  
with increased production of crude oil,  
the quantity of gasoline used by air-  
planes and other war equipment is not  
expected to materially change the  
present situation. The gasoline for  
23,000 airplanes the Government will  
build in the next 12 months is of no  
great importance compared with the  
gasoline required for the 4,000,000  
automobiles in use and with the in-  
creased oil supply.

On the other hand, Alfred Reeves,  
general manager of the National Auto-  
mobile Chamber of Commerce, says  
the industry is responding to Mr. Bed-  
ford's request for economy, and a  
campaign for the wise use of fuel oils  
among other industries and trades, as  
well as among motorists, is now un-  
der way with good results certain.

"Automobilists are keen to help the  
Government," said Mr. Reeves, "and are  
cooperating to avoid waste of fuel.  
People must use cars and more than  
40 per cent of our 4,000,000 cars are  
used strictly for business purposes,  
with a big percentage of the balance  
of passenger cars used in some degree  
for utility purposes. It is very hard  
to draw the line where utility with an  
automobile ends and so-called plea-  
sure riding begins. President Wil-  
son's form of relaxation from Govern-  
ment cars is an automobile ride  
every afternoon."

The position of Mr. Bedford in the  
oil industry is such that we must heed  
his warning even though other oil  
men may not agree with his viewpoint.  
We of the motor industry will cooperate  
with Mr. Bedford and the Govern-  
ment in avoiding wastage of gasoline  
by encouraging care among allied  
trades, as well as among garages and  
motor users. Many other things will  
contribute to aid in this movement,  
such as increased mileage from auto-  
mobiles for each gallon used, more  
gasoline extracted from the same  
amount of crude oil and processes for  
utilizing kerosene and alcohol.

The increased demand will stimu-  
late greater production by the opening  
of wells now capped, by sinking more  
wells, by increased imports from Mex-  
ico and by more rapid installation of  
'cracking' processes by which much  
larger percentages of gasoline can be  
obtained from crude oil.

"Weight must be given to the public  
statement made by Mr. Bedford,  
who unquestionably is in a position  
to know the facts regarding oil and  
gasoline production and consumption.  
Nevertheless, some of the independent  
oil refiners do not agree with his  
views. Richard Alrey, vice-president  
of one of the strongest individual oil  
companies, expressed the opinion that  
motorists need not give up any part  
of their riding and stated that 'market  
advices from Oklahoma and Kansas,  
which are the centers of independent  
refining, are to the effect that gaso-  
line is not so strong, owing to the  
lack of demand.' He proposed that  
what is needed in the interest of the  
trade is Government sanction to place  
oil well material, including tanks, on  
the munitions list, which would prac-  
tically eliminate any doubt as to the  
country being able to produce and  
supply all the petroleum that may be  
required."

H. L. Doherty, controlling about  
200 public utilities, says that by sup-  
plying steel for oil and natural gas  
pipelines a great deal can be done to  
insure against a fuel shortage and is  
perhaps the quickest way to relieve  
the strain on transportation facilities.

Taking issue with Mr. Bedford, he  
proposes that curtailment of demand  
might even precipitate an oil famine  
by discouraging increased production  
and recommends that the Government  
find ways to encourage oil producers  
to not only reestablish normal activ-  
ity, but to increase their efforts above  
normal.

"It is the history of the oil indus-  
try," continued Mr. Reeves, "that high  
retail prices stimulate greater pro-  
duction of crude oil. The big refin-  
ing companies then draw on their re-  
serves and lower retail prices until  
crude prices drop, when buying for  
storage is resumed."

The amount of purely pleasure rid-  
ing in automobiles is not large as  
compared with the use of cars and  
trucks for business and utility pur-  
poses, and if all users of gasoline  
carefully avoid waste, there will be  
no need to curtail even pleasure rid-  
ing."

"Considerably greater mileage per  
gallon of gasoline is now being got  
from automobiles than a few years  
ago. The great majority of cars are  
of low horsepower, with an average of  
about 22. By better design and con-  
struction of engines and carburetors  
and better carburetor adjustment the  
fuel consumption per mile has been  
reduced."

**OFFICERS GOING TO FRANCE**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The war de-  
partment today announced the ap-  
pointment of 200 first and second  
lieutenants fresh from the artillery  
training school, Fortress Monroe, who  
have been assigned to duty in France.  
The men come from all over the

## REAL ESTATE

A transaction has just been closed  
in the South End district, whereby  
Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Far-  
rington have sold to D. Blakely Hoar  
and William H. Dunbar, trustees, the  
property at 11 Harrison Avenue, con-  
sisting of 1395 square feet of land  
assessed for \$34,900 and a five-story  
mercantile building, the total assess-  
ment being \$42,000. Robert Wade  
Williams was the broker in the trans-  
action.

### BACK BAY BUSINESS LEASE

The store at 889 Boylston Street,  
Back Bay, has just been leased for J.  
Murray Howe of the Attorney's Real  
Estate Trust, to the Ray Motor Sales  
Company, which will occupy after alter-  
ations are completed. This lease was  
negotiated through the office of  
William Pease O'Brien.

### COUNTRY ESTATES SOLD

Miranda S. Clark has sold her es-  
tate on Taft Hill, adjoining the Clara  
Barton estates at Oxford, Mass. It  
comprises three acres of land, all  
tillage, an eight-room old colonial  
type dwelling house and large barn.  
The purchaser was Raymond L.  
Goding.

Luke A. Griffin has sold his farm  
on the Worcester Road, Rutland,  
Mass., comprising 108 acres of land,  
over 30 being tillage and including a  
large orchard.

There is a 10-room  
farmhouse and usual set of outbuildings.  
William L. Dines was the pur-  
chaser.

William E. Davenport, secretary of  
the Metropolitan Water Board, has  
sold his summer camp on the State  
Highway, Marlboro. The building is  
a five-room bungalow, fitted with every  
modern convenience. There are four  
acres of land, including a large  
pine grove. The purchaser was Marie  
Bailey, who has taken possession.

Charles Bruce has sold a parcel of  
land on the westerly side of Woodside  
Road, Winchester. It has a frontage of  
200 feet and extends to Winter Pond  
where it has a frontage of 175 feet;  
the area being 31,000 square feet. The  
purchaser is Herbert E. Gleason.  
These sales were made by the Edward  
T. Harrington Company.

### SOUTH END AND SOUTH BOSTON

Papers have gone to record from  
Jacob Katz to Eliza M. Aitken, in the  
sale of a four story, swell front brick  
house on West Brookline Street, South  
End. The property carries a total  
assessment of \$4300, which includes  
\$1700 on 33 square feet land.

Property sold in South Boston con-  
sists of a 3½-story swell front brick  
house, and 1771 square feet of land,  
situated at 75 Dorchester Street and  
valued at \$4200. This amount includes  
\$1200 on the lot. Annie M. Conti  
conveyed title to Vincenzo Conti and wife.

### DORCHESTER AND W. ROXBURY

Franklin T. Rose bought the frame  
dwelling house property at 12 Bis-  
ham Street, Dorchester, owned by  
Ada L. Hodges. There is a land area of  
5912 square feet valued at \$1200,  
included in the \$4200 assessment.

Final papers have gone to record in  
the sale of three building lots on  
Clayton Street, containing a total of  
20,911 square feet of land, all taxed for  
\$2100. J. Homer Pierce was the  
grantor, and Frances Tomaselos, the  
buyer.

Charles H. Clifford sold to Helen  
F. Finnerty a frame dwelling house  
and lot of land, situated 103 Brook-  
side Avenue, West Roxbury, valued  
by the assessors at \$3400, which in-  
cludes \$1200 on the 4645 square feet  
of land.

### FERRY HILL, MARSHFIELD

At Ferry Hill, Marshfield, the Ed-  
ward T. Harrington Co. has sold a  
parcel of land on Preston Terrace,  
lying on both sides of the street, and  
extending to the store of North River,  
where it has a frontage of nearly 200  
feet, the area being 32,000 square feet.  
The grantor was Charles Bruce, the  
purchaser being L. Jean Carver, who  
has plans drawn for a summer resi-  
dence. The same concern has sold a  
parcel on the east side of Carlton  
Road, with a frontage of 60 feet, con-  
taining 7875 square feet. Jessie M.  
Weyand was the purchaser. Also the  
adjoining lot containing 7875 square  
feet has been sold to Fred Lake.

### SUFFRAGE PICKETS SENTENCED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Six suffrage  
pickets who refused to pay \$10 fines  
were today sentenced by Judge Pugh  
in police court to 30 days in the work-  
house. The women are: Miss C. M.  
Flanagan, Hartford, Conn.; Miss  
Natalie Gray, Colorado Springs, Colo.;  
Miss Lavinia Dock, Philadelphia, Pa.;  
Miss Lucy Ewing, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs.  
William Upton Watson, Chicago, Ill.; and  
Miss Edna Dixon, Washington, D. C.

### BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits  
issued today and posted in the office  
of Commissioner O'Hearn were the  
following to construct, alter or repair  
buildings. The location, owner, archi-  
tect and nature of the work are given  
in the order published:

Massachusetts Ave., 104-112, Newbury St.,  
360 Ward 8; Newbury Realty Co.  
A. H. Bowditch; brick stores, of-  
fice and lots.

Warren St., 115, Ward 13; H. N. Dicker-  
man, W. P. Hatch; brick stores.

Newbury St., 115, Ward 22; H. C. Bow-  
ditch, Perry & Davies; frame garage.

Dorchester Ave., 333-339; Ward 11; Hunt,  
Spiller Manufacturing Company, A. H.  
Dorr; alter stores and tenements.

Warren St., 149-159, Ward 13; Tileston,  
Dorr; alter stores and tenements.

Beverly St., 119-123, corner 200 Cause-  
way, Ward 5; American Glue Com-  
pany; alter offices and storage.

TOPEKA, Kan.—The telegraph bat-  
talion of the Army, known as the  
Sixth Signal Corps, has arrived at  
Ft. Leavenworth for three months'  
training, says a dispatch to the Capital.  
There are four companies, con-  
sisting of 200 enlisted men and nine  
officers, all under the command of  
Major Turner. These men are mostly  
from the states of Minnesota, Iowa,  
Wisconsin and Illinois. They were  
assembled in Chicago and brought  
here on a special train.

The battalion is made up mostly of  
telegraphers, electricians, linemen and  
wire operators and all are high class  
men, who have volunteered their ser-  
vice for the war. They will be taught  
in army field service, in all the latest  
methods of keeping up wire communica-  
tions with troops in operating on a  
battle front. They are to be drilled  
extensively and will probably be sent  
from here to Europe in the fall.

The regular Army officers of the  
signal school will have charge of their  
trainings.

### SOLDIERS SHOW ECONOMY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The war de-  
partment today announced the ap-  
pointment of 200 first and second  
lieutenants fresh from the artillery  
training school, Fortress Monroe, who  
have been assigned to duty in France.  
The men come from all over the

## MARYLAND TO ENFORCE LAW

Compulsory Work War Measure  
to Make Every Able-Bodied  
Man in State Do Constructive  
Labor—Regulations of Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—That the Com-  
pulsory Work Law passed in June by  
the special session of the Maryland  
Legislature, to become operative Aug.  
20, will be enforced, is evidenced by  
the action of Governor Harrington in  
appointing George A. Mahone to direct  
the work of registering the unem-  
ployed and distributing them through-  
out the State. Mr. Mahone, who has  
had charge of the Federal employ-  
ment bureau in this city, will be known  
as director of the compulsory work  
created by the law, with offices adjac-  
ent to the executive offices in the  
Union Trust Building, this city. The  
appointee's acceptance of the position,  
of course, is contingent upon the will-  
ingness of the Federal authorities to  
release him from his former work.

On July 18 the Governor issued a  
proclamation calling on every able-  
bodied male citizen between 18 and  
50, inclusive, with three exceptions,  
not regularly and continuously engaged  
in any lawful and useful business,  
occupation, trade or profession of  
any kind, to register with the clerk  
of the Superior Court of Baltimore  
City, in which he might be, or with the clerk  
of the Superior Court of Baltimore  
City, in order that he might be as-  
signed to work either on public works  
within the State or for private em-  
ployers. Registration cards would be  
supplied by the court clerks for this  
purpose, it was announced.

In a subsequent proclamation  
issued by the Governor it was de-  
clared that three classes of occupa-  
tions within the State needed the  
services of those who registered, and  
that they would be assigned to work  
in these occupations, namely: Agri-  
cultural and horticultural work, can-  
nery work, and road and street work  
conducted by the State, counties, or  
Baltimore City.

A summary of the regulations is as  
follows: "Those exempted under the  
law are students and persons fitting  
themselves to engage in trade or in-  
dustrial pursuits; persons temporarily  
unemployed by reason of differences  
with their employers, and persons en-  
gaged in any seasonal business, trade  
or occupation carried on in Baltimore  
City or in Allegany County.

The law applies to those able to  
support themselves by reason of the  
ownership of property or income and  
to those supported by others and not  
regularly employed. All such persons  
must register. Warrants for the ar-  
rest of those failing to register will be  
obtained from police magistrates, and  
those convicted will be fined not less  
than \$50. In addition, the justices will  
fill out registration cards for those  
convicted and send them to the clerks  
of the courts.

The law provides that no person  
shall be assigned to any work which he  
is physically unable to perform, and  
any person who finds that he is  
physically unable to perform his  
tasks, may complain to those assisting  
the Governor, or to the director of the  
Compulsory Work Bureau. It is also  
the duty of the employer of any person  
physically unable to perform the  
work to notify the director, so that  
such person may be reassigned or  
discharged. The rules secure to  
persons assigned to work compensation  
not less than the wage paid to others  
engaged in the same kind of work.  
The State guarantees the pay if the  
employers fail to pay. All private  
employers are required to purchase a  
bond guaranteeing wages.

"Any person assigned to work who  
fails or refuses to do it and who in  
the meantime has not become regu-  
larly employed will be arrested and,  
upon conviction before a police justice,  
fined not exceeding \$500 or im-  
prisoned not more than six months, or  
both fined and imprisoned."

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## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## Conservation in Clothing

Clothing, to wear well and keep in good condition a reasonable length of time, needs special care, so all textile authorities declare. Cotton, silk, wool and linen each demand a different treatment. There are, however, some directions which apply equally to each of the textiles named. First of all, there is the necessity for keeping them free from dust. This is one of the gravest offenses against any garment, as to let it stand with dust in it. Dust beats into fabrics, and destroys the finest part of the texture. Clothing should always be thoroughly brushed, before it is put away, all dampness being dried out. This will avoid the eating by mildew, which destroys both color and fiber.

Unused garments should be hung away without wrinkles, the sleeves pressed flat or held out by tissue paper. No garment should be put away with a stain or spot upon it. Spots come out far more surely and readily when fresh, before grease or dust has got into the soiled spot. There is no garment that really benefits by exposure to the light. They should be wrapped in old sheets, or in simply made calico appliances which can be snapped together on one side, with a hole in the top to admit of a hanger going through. Garments, put away, do best in dark colored paper, brown or blue. Light papers often spot clothing, if they come in contact with it, owing to the bleaching material used in it. This leaves a yellow spot. Pins should never be left in contact with cloth. Ribbons should be rolled; if much unmade-up cloth is on hand, it should be rolled in bolts, as it is when it comes from the stores.

Authorities differ about the care of garments to keep out the moths. Most of them admit that there is no hard and fast rule, but that frequent airing of the garments, brushing and putting in the sun are necessary. The odor of camphor, naphthalene and cedar will keep them out to a certain degree, but these must be renewed frequently. Tar paper lining for boxes and trunks acts as a preventive. One authority, given in the United States Government bulletin upon the subject, advises using the pasteboard boxes in which suits are sent home for packing winter clothing, gumming a strip of wrapping paper around the edge so as to seal up the box. Cloth-covered furniture may be sprayed with benzine in April, June, and August, to protect it from moths. Cold storage is, of course, the safest and most popular method for furs.

To wash fabrics correctly is more than half the battle. There is no need for fabrics to come out of the laundry rough or faded. Every salesman should be informed on the proper method of cleaning the goods which he handles; then he could help his customers. Weaves are often twisted out of shape by washing.

"There are four things to be considered, before laundering or cleaning any textile fabric," says Prof. Paul S. Nystrom of the University of Wisconsin, in his book "Textiles": "1, the kind of weave and the probable effect of washing and rubbing upon it; 2, the kind of textile fibers used in the fabric; 3, the weight and strength of the fabric; 4, the degree of fastness of the colors.

"The kind of weave is important to this extent that, if the weave is loose and sleazy, the fabric will not stand rubbing. Certain brocades and satins or sateens, for example, are not to be rubbed, because the Jacquard figures would be damaged by so doing. The plain weaves show dirt the more easily, but, likewise, wash the more easily. Closely woven goods in twills do not soil easily, but hold dirt very tenaciously; such fabrics need most careful washing. Any weave that helps the cloth to absorb is in its nature more difficult to clean than an open weave fabric." Cotton and linen can stand more rubbing and soaping than other fabrics; great care has to be taken not to use irons of too high a temperature. Linens, especially yellow, easily, and, to prevent this, frequent exposure to sunlight on the grass is necessary. This is really its native atmosphere.

"Wools should be washed in soft water, if possible. The water should be heated to a temperature of 85 degrees, really lukewarm. Make a good suds, before putting in the woolen goods. A little ammonia may be used to start the dirt. Brush the garments, to carry.

## Veils and Lattices

Modern progress is making changes everywhere, in law and custom, but no legal change has come as yet into the life of the Turkish woman. She must still wear a veil on the street, and live behind lattices, meeting men only when they are relatives.

Twenty-five years ago, the veils were all white. Now they are mostly black. Today the regulation costume for any Turkish woman, over 15 years of age, consists of flowing robes, usually black, and a veil too thick to reveal her features. Sometimes the whole costume is of some color, or even white, but that is rather rare. Breathing under the veil is difficult, and adaptation to different degrees of temperature must be made under the robes, if at all.

Most Turkish women greatly resent being obliged to wear these veils, and lift them on every possible occasion. The authorities, of course, periodically interfere, and remind them that, if they do not keep the law, they will be arrested. Some time since, a young Moslem woman attended a theater one evening in Constantinople, seating herself in a box with some friends, having her veil lifted. During a recess, she also visited some other friends in a neighboring box; the next

then put them in and let them soak for an hour. Never rub or wring them, but knead and draw backwards and forwards. Remove them to another tub of lukewarm water, with but a little soap and water, swish about and put into a third tub of clear water, lukewarm. Press out carefully and hang in the sun, if possible, but never in temperature above 100 Fahrenheit.

"Napped goods should be freshened after drying, by rubbing with a piece of flannel. Soft woolens, delaines, cashmeres, and serges should be soaked for only a short time. If the fabrics need stretching, this should be done just before drying. Most woolens do not need ironing. Those fabrics that must be ironed should be covered with a damp muslin and pressed with a heavy iron, just warm, not hot. A hot iron will shrink flannel and yellow it. Cashmere should be dampened before ironing."

Silks may be treated in much the same way. Never rub silks, but draw them back and forth, up and down. Do not wring them, unless between folds of linen cloth. "Silk goods should be ironed slightly damp, except pongee, which should be ironed dry. The face of silk fabric should not be touched with a hot iron. The proper method is to protect the silk fabric, by covering it with linen when ironing."

Colored goods require special precautions. Here are some don'ts which may help. The following things cause fading: Long soaking, boiling or overheating, cold water or freezing, alkalies, washing sodas, washing fluid, washing powders, and poor soaps, exposing to too direct sunlight, ironing with too hot irons, or washing different colors in the same water. Salt is an excellent antidote to fading. Many delicate fabrics may be washed in starch water, without the use of soap directly on the garment, and the color kept in. Chloroform will remove grease and oil of all kinds from woolens and silks, and it is excellent for restoring the color. First gain a knowledge of the fabric and its properties, then follow directions, such as are found in some few of the recent textile studies, and there need be no difficulty in successfully laundering textiles of the most delicate weave.

It matters little how expensive a garment may be, how fine a quality the textile. If the wearer does not give it the care it should have, it will look old after a few times of wearing. Frequent pressing and sponging, careful cleansing, will keep the fabric looking like new for a long time; and its natural color and texture will retain their beauty as long as the garment is worn. Such treatment of clothing is the best kind of conservation.

## To Keep Those White Shoes Clean

"I do wish that you would tell me how you manage to keep your white shoes so clean; I cannot make mine look half so well as yours. And they have such a problem when I go away for week-end trips. I like to carry as little baggage as possible, and the only satisfactory cleaner that I have been able to find so far is such a heavy thing that I dislike to carry it about, but I must manage to do something to improve the looks of those shoes," and the woman who was speaking, gazed ruefully down at her once white canvas pumps that were badly spotted with mud and water from a sudden shower.

"My way is very simple," responded her friend. "I too, like to travel light, as you put it, and I have found a cleaner that I consider very satisfactory. It is merely a cube of magnesia. I do not say that it is an ideal cleaner, you understand, but it is all right for week-end usage. Each night, I rub my white shoes all over with it and let them stand. In the morning, I brush off any superfluous powder with a small stiff brush which is saved for this purpose only. I must confess that I do not always get all the dirt off, but I usually get rid of most of it, and so manage to keep both my canvas and buckskin shoes presentable. And it is very light to carry."

For the simpler blouses, those in fine net prove the most satisfactory, though old embroidered handkerchiefs and the real lace "frills" of olden times can be turned to excellent account in this connection. If net is used, it is generally in the shade known as Paris, finely kilted from a round neck-line to the waist, with narrow frills of the kilted net at intervals, among the folds running in line with the kilted. These frills are daintily finished with fine embroidery stitches and hemstitch, done in some colored silk, the same silk being used for the little crochet cord and tassels or "bookmark" tie, which holds the neck after the fashion of a Turkish bolero. Triple collars of kilted net complete the neck. The plain satin or georgette slip, worn beneath the blouse, forms in its decoration the chief feature in many of today's blouses. As an alternative to the wide sash of soft ribbon, many narrow widths may be run through slots, to finish in a series of loops which are pulled through and allowed to fall over the net.

A new feature, seen in these blouses, is the way in which a quaint and unexpected outline will be given to a sleeve, by cutting away a portion of the material and replacing it by the same material cut a different way. The more elaborate variety of soft blouse can be really beautiful, and is artistically made on more or less artistic lines. In chiffon or georgette, it is seen in many varieties of the straight smock, one of the prettiest being a model in which the lower part of the draperies is caught back as far as the waist-line, beneath the arm an embroidered motif or flat rosette just catching them in one place. This design is varied in another way, in which the sides are left to fall open, thus allowing the back to hang free. The front chiffon is then taken and turned up underneath to the waist, where it is met and held by a kind of inner waistcoat of exquisite chiné ribbon. The same ribbon is rolled over as a collar at the neck. Every original idea that can be utilized is turned to account for the under-part of the draperies to be seen through the transparency of chiffon.

All Turkish houses have lattices in the windows of the rooms occupied by women, but there are some homes now, among the better classes, where the lady of the house is comparatively free, even holding weekly receptions which men may attend. When a Moslem woman travels in Europe, she removes her veil at the frontier of Turkey and dresses herself in a European costume, making the change back again when she returns home.

In some cases, a piece of lovely em-

## Admirable Use of An Ancient Chinese Scarf



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A gown in black crepe de chine, draped with a Chinese scarf

By The Christian Science Monitor special fashion correspondent

broderie is inset to an inner veiling, forming a deep border round the center of the blouse. For instance, a blouse, as described, carried out in wistaria-mauve georgette, showed some lovely embroidery in blended pinks, blue, yellow, and green, with here and there a vivid tone of geranium and green, with merely enough of the vivid color to accentuate the paler shades. The veiling, being in hydrangea-blue, toned admirably with the wistaria of the blouse itself, and was seen in the soft violet, falling over another of the georgette and wifst. A swathed belt of faint pink showed here and there, among the hanging folds of the blouses. Some of the beautiful ribbons, in wide widths, woven with the loveliest flower designs in delicate colors, are used instead of embroidery. Those are also worn with silver or colored metal, on a parchment or white ground.

The accompanying sketch shows the admirable use to which an ancient Chinese scarf can be put. The gown, in black crepe de chine or georgette, would make a perfect finish to the scheme mentioned above, as the scarf could be taken separately, and adjusted quite easily when needed.

## Jelly Making by Degrees

"I have learned one thing about housekeeping lately, which I consider so valuable that I want to tell every woman I meet about it," remarked a woman from the South, who has the reputation of being the most model and up-to-date housekeeper in her town. "It is particularly timely just now," she continued, "because it concerns jelly making. And now is the time when most women, who are interested in stocking their preserve closets for the winter, are thinking of the neck after the fashion of a Turkish bolero. Triple collars of kilted net complete the neck. The plain satin or georgette slip, worn beneath the blouse, forms in its decoration the chief feature in many of today's blouses. As an alternative to the wide sash of soft ribbon, many narrow widths may be run through slots, to finish in a series of loops which are pulled through and allowed to fall over the net.

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appreciate the qualities of the OSTERMOOR MATTRESS. To examine it is enough to argue afterwards to convince them as to the value of this famous mattress.

It is the mattress which challenges any mattress at any price for comfort and wear.

Write or telephone for illustrated 144-page booklet, mailed free.

Ostermoor & Co.

132 Bowery.

118 Elizabeth Street,

1 door from Grand St.

NEW YORK.

## Housekeeping in Camp

Housekeeping in a summer camp, where the family varies from 40 to 100 or so members every week, with usually a crowd of extra guests for the week-end, is quite a different proposition from managing the ordinary, average home, even in the summer season when there are, perhaps, a constant stream of guests coming and going.

Just imagine looking over your family chart—if you had such a thing—and saying to the chef cook: "William, we have 100 in the family this week and we cannot tell how many unexpected guests will drop in on us. Suppose you plan to have for Sunday dinner enough roast chicken and vegetables and ice cream and cake for 125." And William, with his usual serene smile, says, "Yes, and goes on calmly mixing up the gingerbread, to be baked as a finishing touch for the Friday night's outdoor trencher supper.

Miss Alice McCollister, director of a summer vacation camp for young women who come up for vacations and week-ends, apparently takes her housekeeping serenely and easily; yet, when one begins to question her about it, then her enthusiasm bursts forth and she talks interestingly of the activities and management of a large household like hers. Instead of resembling that old nursery-rhyme character, the "old woman who lived in a shoe" and had so many children she didn't know what to do, to be more specific, the camp, which would have been called her shoe, had one been inclined to describe her according to that old jingle, consists of 22 tents, each accommodating four campers, and the lodge, or central building, containing a large living and dining room with a large open fireplace, piano, well-filled book shelves, a writing table and long dining tables. Casement windows with simple draperies occupy two sides, from which beautiful views of the lake and the mountains on the opposite shore may be had; broad screened doors fill up the greater part of the third, while the library corner, fireplace and entrance to kitchen and pantries take up the fourth. Downstairs, for the lodge is built on a ledge and, on the water side, is high above the lake, are the storerooms and the servants' quarters.

At a little distance, also on the shore, is the ice house. Three motor boats, row boats and canoes complete the equipment. And from one of the khaki tents, known throughout the camp as the "administration tent," Miss McCollister keeps house, with the assistance of five servants, one of whom is a "handy man" about the place, and also a group of young women, familiarly known as "councillors," each of whom has a definite place, with specific duties of her own. Miss McCollister believes in system and organization. Accordingly, each councillor has authority, the general policy being determined in weekly councillors' meetings, to go ahead in her own field. For example, one member of the camp family has charge of the swimming, is always about at bathing time, helps embryo swimmers to improve, and has full charge of the boats. Only those may use the boats who satisfy her as to their ability to handle them and take care of themselves. And, when she puts up her little red flag, no one may take out a canoe. She and another councillor direct the athletics for those who wish to lay great stress on what we call our "sleeping-out" parties here. It is wonderful to sleep out on some beautiful hilltop under the stars, with the members of the family taking turns watching and keeping up the fire.

"Planning the meals is a big piece of work, of course. I want my family to have well-balanced meals, with plenty of well-cooked food. Making out the menus takes a great deal of time, also the weekly orders, for we order all our supplies for the week at one time. No, we are never sure just how many we will provide for. For instance, if the camp family numbers 100, I plan provisions enough for 125. You see, I believe most heartily in hospitality in the camp home, as in the private home; and, on visiting days, I want every member of the camp family to feel free to invite a guest to stay to a meal, if she likes. Then, too, I plan to have plenty to eat for every one, and I am trying to discourage eating between meals, especially midnight spreads. Would you like to see our kitchen?"

This proved to be a large, many windowed room, with plenty of well-arranged shelf room for the many dishes needed, a comfortably high sink, a huge refrigerator with a capacious ice box in the center and food closets on each side, an oil range and, on the other side of the room, a field range with an enormous oven. There were also convenient wall cabinets.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Malpractice and the Malpractitioner

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE one really essential thing to know about malpractice is that there is no such thing. The one essential thing to know about a malpractitioner is that there is no such person.

It is not sufficient to say, as Betsy Prig said to Mrs. Gamp, on a famous occasion, of the impalpable Mrs. Harris, "I don't believe there's no such a person," it is necessary to demonstrate it as a fixed scientific fact. The philosophic mind coming suddenly face to face with such deductions from axioms it has itself laid down, hesitates, recoils, and finally surrenders to the evidence of its senses. Matter, for instance, generations of the philosophic have maintained to be unreal. Plato said so, Abelard said so, Berkeley said so, Sir Oliver Lodge says so. Now, if this is true, physical diseases are the result of mind, energy, or some other supposititious non-material first cause. But when the philosopher feels sick what happens? He accepts the evidence of his senses, which, on his own showing, are phenomenal and not noumenal, and, with unblushing illogicality, proceeds to doctor mind with matter, cause with effect. It was so that Berkeley exalted Sirs, the humblest drug in the pharmacopeia, to the status of a universal panacea.

Mrs. Eddy differed from the philosophers, it might more fairly be said from the soi-disant philosophers, for she was really the first true philosopher since the first century of the Christian era, inasmuch as she went boldly, step by step, from her axioms to their logical and inevitable conclusions. "That," Jesus had said, "which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the Spirit is spirit." Just nineteen hundred years later Mrs. Eddy wrote, on pages 9 and 10 of "Unity of Good," "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death, you demonstrate the alness of God," of Spirit. Again, that which is born of the flesh is mortal, perishing, unreal; and that which is born of the

Spirit is spiritual, real, and eternal.

You may argue, ad infinitum, that matter is indestructible, that as Shakespeare himself says,

"Imperious Caesar, dead, and turned to clay,  
Might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

The fact, the material fact, remains on the showing of philosophic idealism, from Plato to Lodge, matter is a phenomenon; and, therefore, so far from Caesar being resolved into a brick, the human mind has exchanged a subjective condition, called Caesar, for a subjective condition called a brick, and your Caesar or your brick, to quote Shakespeare once again,

"are such stuff  
As dreams are made on."

Berkeley declared that matter was unreal, and then, when this unreal matter became sick, proposed to cure it with unreal tea water. Shakespeare once, poetically, said, "Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it"; one wonders what he would have said, in practice, to the mummy powder of his contemporary, the learned Sir Thomas More.

Anyway, if Macbeth disbelieved in physic, he thoroughly believed in witches, everybody in Shakespeare's day did, and the thinness of partitions doth divide witchcraft from malpractice. Now the belief in malpractice is part of the belief in matter. It is impossible to believe in the first without believing in the second, nor could you believe in the first unless you believed in the second. The moment, therefore, you make matter unreal you make malpractice unreal, for as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 334 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "You must find error to be nothing: then, and only then, do you handle it in Science." The trouble, or one of the troubles, is that it is often the human being's sense of self-importance that causes him to cling to his own materiality, and it is no less frequently his sense of self-importance that causes

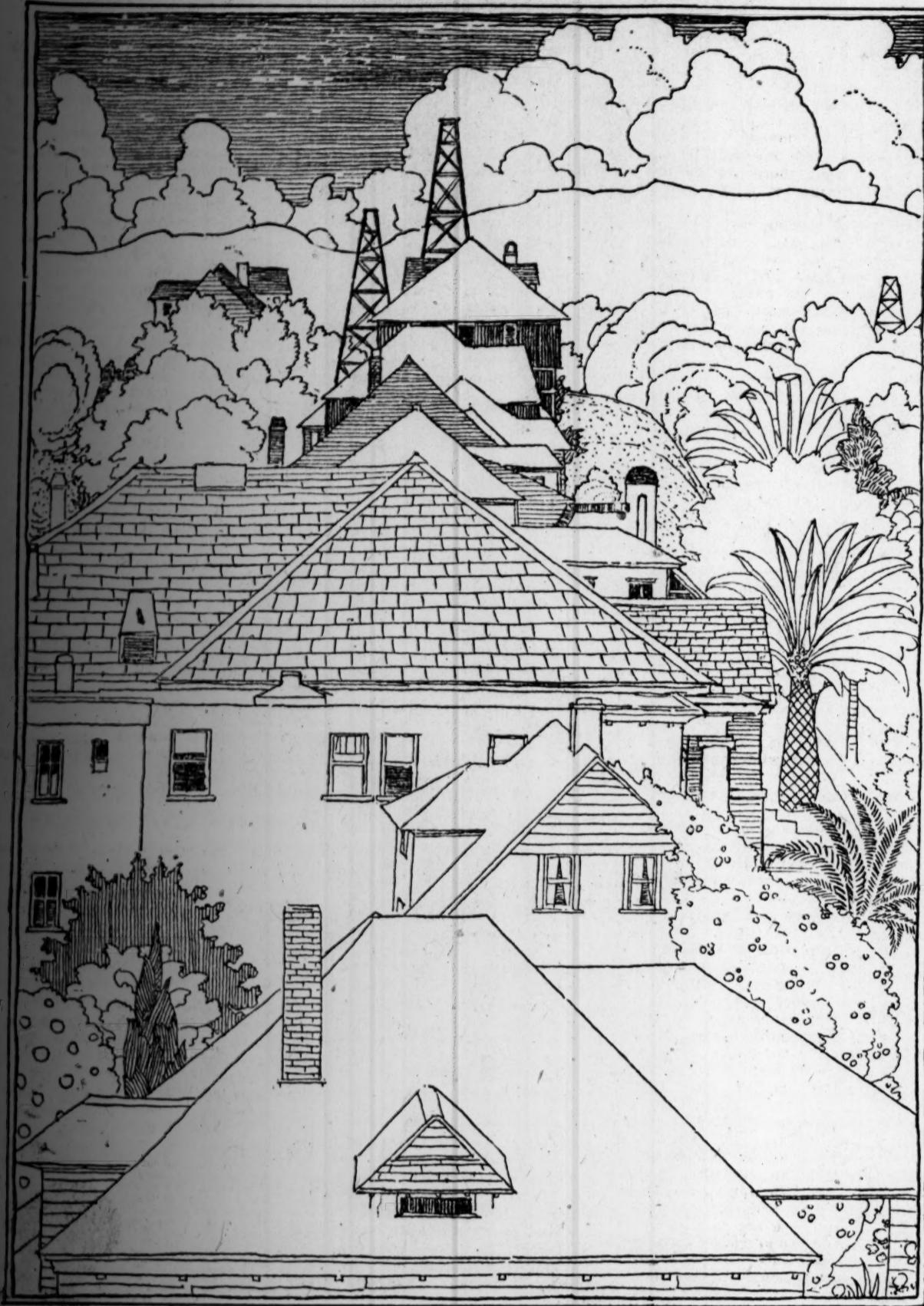
him to insist on the power of the malpractitioner. When people tell you they have a great deal to meet them, they are commonly engaged in telling you that they are people of no mean importance. The malpractitioner may pass you over, as too insignificant to trouble about; but not so them. Nor would it ever do to admit that malpractice could be met and overcome with a very moderate understanding of Science. Such a statement would imply that the malpractitioner was a nonentity, which is exactly what he is. Yet until you admit that he is a nonentity, you will never find error to be nothing, and, therefore, you will never succeed in handling it scientifically.

The man, in short, who insists on the power of evil, writes down his own ignorance of Science, as completely as any Dogberry could have desired. The fact is that, believe in malpractice, and you are bound to have a malpractitioner; believe in a malpractitioner, and malpractice will be with you always.

At the same time, it need hardly be said that the prime factors in super-inducing a belief in the power of malpractice are fear and ignorance. Fear is essentially the result of ignorance, for ignorance constitutes the unknown. As soon as a man understands what he is dealing with he rises to meet it, and his knowledge becomes eventually the conqueror. When, of course, this knowledge is founded upon Principle, the victory is irresistible. Man must face evil as its master. He must recognize its unreality, and grasp the fact that, though it claims omnipotence, and though scholastic theology and human experience, based on this theology, have surrendered to its claim upon this earth, and deferred the victory to a new world, nevertheless it remains, exactly what Jesus termed it, lie and the father of it, and so, having no place in Truth, is consigned through the operation of Principle to unreality. The meaning of this, like all the statements of Christian Science, is simplicity itself. It means that the existence of malprac-

tice like that of any other form of evil is a lie, and that it depends for whatever supposititious effect it may seem to have upon the victim's ignorance of Truth. Nobody knows better than the malpractitioner himself his own innocence. He knows that he depends on the ignorance, the fear, or the sensuality of the world to work out the suggestions he originates. These are, apparently, terrible weapons, and he prides himself on his knowledge of how to make use of them. But, fortunately, they abide not in the Truth, and knowledge of this renders them impotent. But evil must be handled as nothing, in order to be handled at all.

How then do you handle evil as nothing, and make nothing of the malpractitioner? It is the simplest thing in the world. "Jesus," Mrs. Eddy writes, on pages 476-477 of Science and Health, "beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Keep, then, in your mind the picture of a human and personal malpractitioner, and malpractice as an operative force must remain a supposititious reality, always present to a supposititious consciousness. But decline to accept this sternly, determinedly, irrevocably; blot out the picture of the malpractitioner, and see equally determinedly and equally irrevocably that there is nothing but the image and likeness of God, whatever that may be, and, whatever it may be, it is not a perfect human being, and you will begin to laugh at your childish fear, and the victory will be yours. Then, instead of being the plaything of evil, you will begin to be the master of evil, and to understand something of what Isaiah meant, when he wrote, "How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that saith unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!"



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Looking Up Lake Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

If San Francisco is essentially the windy port at the gates of the hills, Los Angeles is certainly the valley park; furnished, as it should be, with plenty of mellow sunshine and fanned by breezes that, neither rising too early nor playing too boisterously with flower or leaf, die away discreetly at sunset. There is a Spanish flavor, though mild, all along this Pacific Coast, seen in the occasional use of adobe and in the consequent curves and arches—rather ample, the curves, but invariably avoiding the florid and rococo as one sees it in Europe. Still the general impression is scarcely of Spain, neither is it in the least of crudity or even of youth. All green things grow here with such speed, continuity and abandon, that in a few years one has well-grown garden, so that a sense of permanency is soon attained.

The streets are one long exposition of good taste. It is remarkable that with so many temptations the architect almost never yields to anything even "loud." There is nothing particularly striking, perhaps, in these timber-built houses that form the average street. Their wide verandas or porches are not conspicuous for gaiety of dressing, relying on the pleasant shade of palm, banana and oleander for their charm, but they are eminently sensible and eminently good to look upon as one passes. There may be no particular beauty of detail, but there is generally beauty of proportion.

The streets themselves, however,

are more unusual, for they amount to narrow parkways between the houses. Being almost unknown of the horse, they may be asphalted or made as smooth with concrete as the sidewalks, and kept as spotless. These latter, in the better kind of streets are never mere raised editions of the road, but are set in the midst of a wide grassy plot, and decked with all manner of floral beauty. There are no fences needed or desired in these parts, and all the street inclines to be the common garden; for not only are the grassy edges kept like park grass and well planted with flowering trees and variegated palms, but the plots themselves are frequently beds of scarlet or rose blossom, or orange with masses of low-growing marigold.

The parks, therefore, are actually a sort of enlargement of the street, and the whole town a real garden city that is not only dustless, but delicately scented with the flowering trees and shrubs that everywhere surround the houses. On the edge of the city one sometimes comes upon strange looking erections that rise up oddly out of the trees like the supports of some unfinished iron bridge. This is "oil." It has none of the objectionable associations one would imagine, however. The wells do not seem to soil the air in the least, nor affect the beauty of the foliage, and their scaffolding gives an air of activity to the district whilst incidentally making rather a picturesque pattern against the distant rampart of faint blue, that is, the Sierra.

## Through the Moonlit Woods of Alsace

The moon was rising above the mists of the Rhine. A man who was coming down from the Vosges by a path . . . had just caught sight of her through the slope of forest trees. Then he at once stepped into the shadow of the plantations. But this single glance through the opening at the night growing more and more luminous, was sufficient to make him realize afresh the natural beauty amidst which he lived. The man trembled with delight. The weather was cold and calm—a slight mist rose from the hollows. It did not bring with it yet the scent of jounquils and wild strawberries, but only that other perfume which has no name and no season—the perfume of rosin, of dead leaves, of grass once again grown green, of bark raised on the fresh skin of the trees, and the breath of that everlasting flower which is the forest moss. The traveler breathed in this smell which he loved; he drank it in great draughts, with open mouth, for more than ten strides, and although accustomed to this nocturnal festival of the forest, to these lights of heaven, to these perfumes of earth, to these rustlings of silent life, he said aloud: "Bravo! Winter! Bravo, the Vosges! They have not been able

On the Heights  
Here where the heather blooms  
'Neath the blue skies,  
Here let us rest awhile,  
What if time flies? . . .  
See how the pathway creeps  
Round the cliff side;  
Serpent-like seemeth it  
Upward to glide:  
Here 'mid the heather long  
We will abide.  
—Samuel Waddington.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

to spoil you." And he put his stick under his arm in order to make still less noise on the sand and pine needles of the winding path. Soon the moonlight pierced through the branches; breaking up the shade or sweeping it away from the open spaces, it spread out across the slopes, enveloped the trunks of trees, or studded them with stars, and quite cold, formless, and blue, created out of these same trees a new forest, which daylight never knew. It was an immense creation—quick and enchanting. It took but ten minutes. Not a tremor foretold it.—From "The Children of Alsace," by René Bazin.

On the Heights  
Here where the heather blooms  
'Neath the blue skies,  
Here let us rest awhile,  
What if time flies? . . .  
See how the pathway creeps  
Round the cliff side;  
Serpent-like seemeth it  
Upward to glide:  
Here 'mid the heather long  
We will abide.  
—Samuel Waddington.

## A Book for a Desert Island

Writing of the books which read aloud well, E. V. Lucas says: "I would also place very high the Memoirs of Alexandre Dumas, the fun of which—the double fun of which, the fun of the adventures and experiences and eccentricities of the narrative and the pique of the naivete of the tremendous narrator—can be fully appreciated only in committee, so to speak, ricocheting from reader to listeners and listeners to reader."

"Of this great and diverting work I find it difficult to speak calmly. It is a kind of library rather than a book, and indeed there are six volumes of it in Mrs. Waller's translation—just a million words.

"An amusing literary game that is periodically played by the gossips in the dull season is the collection of views as to the best books for a desert island. It is more than likely that could a desert island fall happily to any of us, the principal discovery that we should make would be that reading is preceded on the roll of pastimes or occupations by a thousand

superior allurements; but it pleases us to assume that we should carry our home habits with us even to the remotest Pacific, and hence this occasional compilation, which never fails to begin with Boswell, and usually comprises also Gibbon and Montaigne. I refer to the matter merely because the best book for a desert island is Dumas' Memoirs. It is the best book for a desert island for various reasons that may as well be tabulated—(a) it is so long that by the time the end was reached either a ship would have arrived or the beginning would be fresh again; (b) it does not matter where you take it up—one page is as good as another; (c) it requires on the part of the reader no intellectual activity, a plant probably of slow growth amid the tropical luxuries of South Sea isolation; and (d)—and this should of course be (a)—Dumas wrote it.

"The worst charge that any enemy of Dumas (but he has none now) could bring against it is that it is often untruthful. But even that charge would be unfair. Untruthful

is the wrong word. The great Alexandre was never untruthful; he was merely Dumas. There is truth abstract, and truth Dumasian, and he told the truth Dumasian, and he told the truth Dumasian consistently."

"It is a kind of impertinence and profanation to praise the Memoirs at all. In Mr. Chesterton's monograph on Dickens—who, by the way had the opportunity once to meet Dumas romantically in Paris at midnight, but failed to keep tryst (as, remarks Mr. Lang in his introduction, Stevenson would have done)—in Mr. Chesterton's monograph on Dickens, he says somewhere that it is absurd to refer to Dickens' novels as novels: they are just lengths of varying size cut off a vast roll of material that is Dickens. Dumas' Memoirs appear to be a vast roll of material that is Dumas. Dickens, at least, was a creator of a new world; but Dumas merely takes the world with which we are familiar and makes himself its axis, or I might rather say its sun: and then hands us a pair of golden spectacles with which

to contemplate the comedy. And the fun never flags: it may descend occasionally into regret, or tragedy, or pathos; but the writer recovers himself instantly, brushes away his tears with a laugh, and is again the great, the generous, the humane; again the darling of the gods, the incorrigible romantic, the arch-artist in romances, the most fascinating egoist that the world has known."

## Foundations

It is a scarcely disputable commonplace to say that the two great literatures of Greece and Rome "have been eminently the most powerful models in molding modern verse," Francis T. Palgrave writes in "Landscape in Poetry"; they form, in fact, the magnificent inevitable ante-room, the Propylaea, to the story of European song, of English more emphatically. Yet though the subject be trite, a few words may be added in explanation, so far as I am able, of the precise grounds upon which this high place is claimed.

"It is a familiar, though often ignored canon that perfect poetry demands a perfect equipoise, a perfect equivalence, between subject and treatment, matter and form;—and that the art must be the more absolute the higher the theme chosen; whilst we have at once to confess that imperfection attends all human attempts at the perfect. It is in the region of form and treatment that the largest debt of Modern poetry probably lies to Classical; to Hellas we all owe the eternal models of diction, of meter, in short, of style; and, hardly less important, the separation of poetry under definite forms; the eternal models, also, of clearness and of sanity, of unity and climax in the whole. Rome, receiving this splendid inheritance, like a bridge uniting two worlds, carried it on to us with modifications which adapted Hellenic master-works to later thought and language. The Greek, in a word, generally speaking, taught us Beauty; the Roman, Dignity."

"Under his highest aspect the Hebrew treatment has been admirably set forth by Humboldt in his "Cosmos"—

"It is characteristic of Hebrew poetry in reference to nature, that as a reflex of monotheism, it always embraces the whole world in its unity, comprehending the life of the terrestrial globe as well as the shining regions of space. It dwells less on details of phenomena, and loves to contemplate great masses. Nature is portrayed, not as self-subsisting, or glorified in her own beauty, but ever in relation to a higher, an over-ruled, a spiritual power. The Hebrew bard ever sees in her the living expression of the omnipresence of God in the works of the visible creation. Thus, the lyrical poetry of the Hebrews in its descriptions of nature is essentially, in its very subject, grand and solemn, and, when touching on the earthly condition of man, full of a yearning pensiveness."

"The landscape of Palestine is of course that mainly presented: The climate, the seasons in their order; the skies and cloud-region in particular, occupy a large place in the Book of Job. But the sea is also described with a breadth and animation, a sense of life and of wonder, which classical poets do not approach."

The High-Top Sweeting

The fruit with its flavor wild and sweet

Was fit for a dryad's eating:

Scores of children with eager feet

Flocked beneath it to pluck and eat;

And all the folks from the village street

Paused in passing to taste the treat

Of the generous high-top sweeting.

Finer apples may redder and fall

For happy children's eating,

But never a tree so brave and tall

Will grow as that by the orchard wall,

The dear, old tree we used to call

The loveliest apple tree of all—

The marvelous high-top sweeting!

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, AUG. 18, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Michael or the Dragon

IT HAS been repeatedly insisted on in these columns, it cannot be insisted on too often or too emphatically, that the war can be brought to an end during the coming winter if every one of the Allies consents to do its utmost. Now a country can only do its utmost when its people agree with one voice to make a national sacrifice for a definite purpose. Some day the world will learn the full significance of the unity of a people. It means something far more than a mere unanimous agreement to support one another. It means the mental recognition of what is to be accomplished by a nation, and what is to be expected from that nation in the way of accomplishment; and this far-reaching mental determination to act aright, and act for Principle, carries with it the conviction of the ability to achieve victory in the name of Principle. People may combine to do evil in the name of good, but the cement of Principle is entirely missing from their effort; and that effort will collapse and fall to the ground as the crash of Babel predicted the failure of a ridiculous enterprise having no foundation in Principle.

The allied peoples believe the present war to be a war of Principle, a war fought to sustain those democratic ideals which the English-speaking people have scattered around the world; which the Revolution in France was undertaken to extend; which the "Red Shirts" of Garibaldi made possible in the Italian peninsula; and which within the last few weeks, the world has seen established in the great Empire of Russia, and preserved in the Republic of China. It is unfortunate that the word "Empire" has become so inextricably entangled with the autocratic idea. The great saying of the Roman, Cicero, "Imperium et Libertas," Empire and Liberty, expresses more clearly the true idea, an idea bound up in the British Empire, and one left utterly untouched by the conversion of France, or China, or Russia into republics. The Republic of France has not shrunk one square mile by the laying down of the name of Empire, and the Republic of Russia may remain exactly the same conglomeration of states and peoples under the flag of the Republic as under the flag of the Empire.

This being so, the great democratic powers of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres have been banded together, by a veritable force of circumstances, which those who look beneath the surface of things see is the inevitable working of Principle, to protect the liberties of the world, to control the forces which make for war and domination, and to safeguard the future interests of those little states which have been overwhelmed in the superficial success of the first onslaught of autocracy. Such a league cannot, of course, be founded, either safely or successfully, unless the nations composing it understand something of Principle on which they intend to found their endeavors, and something of the sacrifice which it will be necessary for them to endure in carrying out their aspirations. The history of the world teaches one thing with surpassing clearness. It is, that no nation has ever remained free which had not been worthy of freedom. Freedom, like everything else in this world, is a mental concept, and as soon as ever that concept degenerates into license, or as soon as ever it loses the inspiration of sacrifice, it becomes dead wood, the dead wood which armed autocracy crumples under its feet preparatory to substituting a military state.

This was what happened to Rome when the freemen of Rome satisfied themselves with the bread of idleness, and recruited their legions out of the fighters in the barbarian tribes. This was what happened to Greece when she preferred the disputations of the Agora to the lessons of the Academy, and substituted the ambitions of Themistocles for the ethics of Socrates. Precisely the same thing happened to Spain when she placed the right of a nation to think in the hands of the priest, and continued the abominations of the amphitheater in a modified form in the bull ring. The torero was a poor hero to substitute for the Cid, and though the inspiration of chivalry may have received its last kick in Don Quixote, it might have been revived in a purer form as Walter de Map showed when he caused Launcelot to give place to Galahad.

It is the countries which have not been content to stand still on crumbling ideals, but which have stridden forth out of what history calls the Dark Ages, not crushing their ideals into powder but revivifying them for all time, that have succeeded in keeping in the van of the world's progress. They have made mistakes, and they have committed crimes, but that has been the common heritage of the world's people, and what has saved them has been that they have committed less vital mistakes, and been guilty of less serious crimes than their neighbors. Look-back at the history of the past, and it will reveal the fact that the countries which have kept their places in the sun have been the countries which have unwound the bandages of superstition from their minds, and washed their hands clearest of the brutality of sensuality. "Mens sana in corpore sano," said the Roman, and put the cart before the horse. It was exactly because he believed that a sound mind was the result of a sound body that the Roman proceeded to the worship of the body, with the result that the grandeur that was Rome disappeared in a mist of materiality. Plato pointed out to Greece the mistakes which the Romans were to make, but Greece turned its back on Plato, with the result that the collapse of the glory that was Greece was as complete as that of the grandeur that was Rome. Gradually, however, the world began to understand the teachings of Christianity, and to understand where Plato had blundered into his mistake, so that he could not save those who listened to him, and with the coming of Christianity came the first human perception of a scientific understanding of Principle, which in the exact proportion in which they make it their own lightens the darkness of men and of nations.

Today the world is faced by the same problem, the

failure to solve which overwhelmed Greece, crushed Rome, destroyed the Empire of Spain, and has blotted out, in the course of time, every other empire the world has ever seen, because those empires have chosen the broad road of luxury and ambition instead of the narrow road of self-restraint and Principle. In their individual answers to the problems which face them lie the futures of the nations of today. The hour has struck which calls for national self-sacrifice and the "sifting" of the national hearts. The question before the nations is the eternal question which has faced them throughout the ages, it is the question of righteousness. The nations of the world have met in Armageddon, and anybody who thinks that Armageddon is going to come to an end with a peace made by the nations in the present war, is deceiving himself. Armageddon is the fight between liberty and domination, between purity and impurity, between selfishness and self-sacrifice, in short, between an acceptance of the demands of Principle and the effort to set up false gods in the name of Principle. Something far more is demanded of the world today than the making of a comfortable peace. It is the fighting continuously of that war in heaven, which the Apostle recognized, as he looked out across the waters of the Aegean, from the rock at Patmos, with the realization that the stand of the nation, as of the individual, had to be taken either for Michael or the dragon.

### Australia and the Food Question

AUSTRALIA has done many things well in connection with the war, but she has managed her food question, from the first, superlatively well. She has, indeed, dealt with the matter with a wisdom and foresight such as might well be imitated in many other countries. One of her earliest acts, after the outbreak of the war, was to establish a royal commission to inquire into the question of food supplies, and that of trade and industry generally. This commission made no delay in commencing its labors, carrying them through, and making its report. It urged the widest possible extension of grain cultivation, and other methods for increasing the food supply. Then came the turn of the landowners to do their share, and they did it whole-heartedly. They made every effort to carry out the proposals of the Royal Commission, with the result that, in the season of 1915-1916, there was a record harvest, exceeding the previous figures by millions of bushels. In other directions great efforts were made to increase and conserve the food supply, and these efforts, in spite of the depletion of labor, have been crowned with success.

Australia, however, is not content with what she has accomplished in this direction, but is ever on the lookout for ways of still further adding to her usefulness. It was for this reason that the Victorian Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Hagelthorne, recently called together a conference of those connected with agriculture and pastoral work, to discuss the question of how best to increase the supply and minimize waste. Many expedients were discussed, but the most important fact which emerged from the deliberations was the insistence that, at the present juncture, Australia could help most effectively by enforcing a rigid economy in the use of foodstuffs within her own borders.

Australia, of course, is in the fortunate position of being entirely independent of any other country for her food supplies, and whilst she has done great work in supplying the Allies with foods, she has, up to the present time, done little in the way of enforcing that economy which is being preached, and more or less practiced, in practically every other country. As Mr. Hagelthorne pointed out, even after the war, a considerable amount of rationing would have to be done, so that all the people would be able to get sufficient food, and he went on to show that, if the consumption of meat in Australia could be materially reduced for the next two or three years, flocks and herds would soon be brought up to their normal state.

The last two years have brought home very forcibly, to those who have the supervision of the food supply, in all countries, that the first essential in national economy is the individual practice of economy. The institution of special periods of time in which a general economy, or abstention, may be practiced, is well in its way; but the recognition by each individual that it is not at all a question of what he can afford or cannot afford, but rather a question of conserving supplies of all kinds, is very much more important. In Australia, where food is still abundant and still cheap, it may not be easy, at first, to bring this home to the people, but Australia has shown itself so quick to appreciate the importance of various conditions that have arisen, that only some clear speaking, such as that indulged in by Mr. Hagelthorne, at Melbourne, is apparently needed for a rapid change to be effected in this direction. Once again it is to be insisted that economy is not parsimony, and that economy in food does not even necessarily mean a restriction in the amount actually consumed.

### Southern Republics and Germany

AT any time during the two years and eight months in which it put up an affront and outrage from Germany, the United States had been accused by another country of indifference to the Allies and their cause, or of lack of sympathy with them, or of a puerile desire to escape entanglement in a conflict quite as much its own concern as theirs, it is needless to say that it would have regarded such an imputation as uncharitable, ungenerous, and insulting. The United States insisted on determining its line of conduct, through that trying and seemingly endless period, and upon judging for itself whether its course was right or wrong. When the limit of endurance was reached, conscious of the righteousness of its decision, it went quickly and whole-heartedly along the way its every natural impulse had been leading it, from the hour that Germany violated Belgian territory. It cannot be disguised that since the entrance of the United States into the war, a little more than four months ago, this nation has often exhibited impatience

over the seeming reluctance of certain of the southern republics to follow its example. It has, in fact, displayed a disposition to withhold from them the consideration it demanded for itself during the thirty-two months in which it held aloof, while the Entente nations were giving freely of the best they had, that democracy might not perish from the earth. Nobody will now question the motives or intentions of the United States in those days. It moved according to its lights. Events have revealed the wisdom of its course.

Argentina, Peru, and Brazil have been "on the verge" of breaking with Germany time and again during the last few months. Today the news arrives that they have come to the long-expected decision; tomorrow the announcement is made that they are hesitating. Apparently, they are influenced by doubt of the ability of the Allies to win the war, and this, if taken as the fact, is presumed to be evidence of selfishness, fear, and double-dealing. Such a presumption would be as unfair with respect to them as it would have been prior to April 2, 1917, with respect to the United States.

Affronts and outrages are piling up for Argentina, Peru, and Brazil, just as they piled up for the Republic to the north. All the most recent advices are to the effect that such events are becoming as intolerable in the later instances as they were in the earlier. Argentina is no longer disposed to be content with diplomatic assurance of good intention from Berlin; Peru is not simply seeking, but is demanding, reparation for the sinking of the Lorton; so impressed is Washington with the crisis in Brazil, where anti-German feeling is asserting itself more frequently and emphatically than ever, that a mission to that Republic, for the purpose of promoting community of sentiment, is contemplated.

There should be no impatience with the southern republics, nor should their fidelity to democracy be doubted.

### John Bartholomew Gough

SANDGATE, Kent, England, was the native place of John Bartholomew Gough, one of the most dramatic and effective temperance lecturers the United States has ever known. And it has known many, both men and women. His centenary is marked in temperance circles for observance on Wednesday, Aug. 22. In Gough's time, and long before and after his time, it was a settled conviction among temperance advocates that the best work for the reclamation of victims of the liquor habit could be accomplished by reformed men. Intemperance, for many years, was generally regarded as rather an individual misfortune than a social evil. Drinking was a common practice. There were sideboards and decanters in many households, and in many counting-rooms. It was not an offense to public taste to drink; it was lamentable or pitiful—in some cases where men of talent and genius were concerned, it was accounted tragical—that they should drink to excess. It was not the general use of liquor that was accounted at fault, but the occasional abuse of it.

John Bartholomew Gough emigrated from Liverpool to New York when a mere lad. He was a bright boy, and he quickly learned the bookbinding trade. Like Franklin, who as a youth went to England, where he became a printer's apprentice, young Gough was early thrown in contact with a lot of rather careless associates, but, unlike Franklin, instead of resisting, he yielded to the temptations of a free life in a strange country. Franklin would not spend his small earnings in the public house; Gough had more money to spend, and he spent it freely at the American bar. Franklin, through abstinence, prepared himself for a distinguished career in statecraft and diplomacy; Gough, through indulgence, squandered a fifth of a century that, if put to better use, would have equipped him for the attainment of the highest honors in oratory or histrionics.

Despite the neglect of his exceptional opportunities, Gough was a great actor and orator, and for thirty-five years, five of which he spent in England, the mere mention of his name on a billboard would pack the largest hall in any town of either country. He was charmingly eloquent. He was a natural humorist, an inimitable mimic. He was a philosopher and a moralist. He could preach a sermon or tell a funny story with equal effect. Certain of the schoolmen undertook to belittle him in England; he silenced them with his satire. Certain liquor men undertook to belittle him in the United States; he crushed them with his wit. He sent tens of thousands away from his lectures every year, convinced that over-indulgence in liquor was injurious, and perhaps reprehensible; it is doubtful if he ever reformed a distiller or brewer, or closed a saloon. In Gough's time the battle was waged against the effect, rather than against the cause.

So it was in the time of Theobald Matthew; so it continued to be in the time of John Sobieski and Francis Murphy; so it ceased to be when Mrs. Matilda Carse and Frances Willard and John Pierce St. John entered the arena, and declared war on the liquor traffic.

John Bartholomew Gough was a national figure, like Henry Ward Beecher, Joseph Cook, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Anna Dickinson, Ole Bull, and other celebrities of the lecture platform. There was no Chautauqua in those days, and the lecture bureau did a steady and a profitable business. It has been estimated that Gough drew regularly as much as \$25,000 a year for his participation in the winter course, and, on the other hand, it has been estimated, he gave at least 50 per cent of his earnings away to persons whom he believed to be deserving of help.

There is a vast difference to be noted between the temperance work of the past and the prohibition work of the present. It is no longer necessary that the public shall be told, even in an entertaining way, that it is good policy to lead a sober life. The facts about liquor have been ground into the consciousness of the public. All of the preliminary work of the campaign against the liquor traffic was done years ago. The task at present is the practical one of sweeping the business off the face of the earth. Notwithstanding all that John Bartholomew Gough and his predecessors and immediate successors suffered from the recognition of the liquor trade as legitimate,

mate, it is doubtful if any of them imagined that the time of its total prohibition would ever be as close at hand as it is today.

### Notes and Comments

THE people of no single nation, it seems, have a monopoly on patriotism and genuine loyalty to the cause of democracy. A prosperous farmer in Kansas, a former subject of the Kaiser, and, perhaps, one of the German-Americans depended on the Emperor to espouse the cause of the fatherland against the land of his voluntary choice, is said to have recently given full approval to the enlistment of his son in the army of the United States. "When you get the Germans licked," said the father, in bidding the boy farewell, "you'd better stop at Mecklenburg, on the way back, and look up the folks." The facility for combining pleasure with business is indeed a happy one.

MR. J. H. BALFOUR-BROWNE, in his recently published "Recollections, Literary and Political," has a story worth repeating concerning Baron Martin, a bluff lawyer, who, when on circuit with a brother judge, admitted that he had never read Shakespeare. His colleague had a Shakespeare with him, and lent it to the judge, recommending to his notice "Romeo and Juliet." The Baron tucked the book under his arm, and went to bed. When he came down the next morning, he was asked what he thought of the play, and he said, "I don't believe a word of it."

IT is a remarkable fact that only the coal operators, and those who share with them in the division of excessive profits, can find any reasonable excuse for the methods which they are pursuing. Take, for example, J. Ogden Armour, who sums up the case in these words: "We find that freight rates have advanced little or nothing; that the price paid miners has advanced possibly 25 cents a ton, but that otherwise costs in operation have advanced no more in proportion than in other lines." One of the principal sources of discontent with the methods of the coal operators is that they have habitually used slight advances in the cost of production as excuses for exorbitant advances in the price of the product. They have, that is, not only compelled the consumer to pay for wage increases, but have capitalized these increases so as to swell their dividends.

DISPATCHES from Veracruz, Mexico, say that former President Castro, of Venezuela, has arrived there from Havana, and expresses himself as almost unspeakably happy that he is at last free from the surveillance of United States secret service men. He is quoted as predicting that, after the war, the United States will have many accounts to settle with smaller nations, and that the country will "be very weak." It is not known, of course, just what Mr. Castro's surroundings are in Veracruz, but it would seem that a person with his views would be even happier in Berlin.

IT SHOULD not be forgotten that the American soldiers in France will need books, and plenty of them, to read at their leisure. It has been found essential, in trench warfare, that the soldier should be able to while away the tedium of unoccupied hours by getting carried away in the pages of a book. Books on popular astronomy are recommended by a French writer. The serenity of the stars will communicate itself to the soldier, and he may as well know something about the night sky, since his duty calls him to spend his nights à la belle étoile, as the picturesque French expression is.

MANY Americans, no doubt, are wondering at this time, as a result of the disclosures by former Ambassador Gerard through the medium of a Philadelphia newspaper, whether a diplomatist copyrighting and marketing public documents is not like the boy who climbed a neighbor's fence and picked his pears, then knocked at the neighbor's door and offered the fruit for sale.

THE middlemen who handle the produce of the farms may, after all, be able to prove that they are doing their part. They might insist, for instance, that the farmers raise the foodstuffs and the middlemen raise the prices. That prices have not been raised more than they have, up to the present time, however, would, perhaps, be explained on the ground that the dealers have not been so industrious as the farmers.

INDIANA has now its first artillery regiment. Heretofore its young men had to be content with infantry and cavalry service. The regiment is fully equipped, and is awaiting a call to active duty. It has been presented with a beautiful flag, and a popular subscription has been started for the purpose of supplying a regimental standard. The colonel of the regiment is Robert Tyndall, it is quartered at Fort Benjamin Harrison, and the prospects are that its exploits will afford a welcome and a prolific theme for the various associations of poets, novelists, historians, and orators of the State which it is to represent at the front.

TAKING them altogether, the State of Georgia expects to harvest crops of the value of \$385,000,000 this year. With this figure to encourage it, the Legislature should hesitate no longer about passing the bill which insures Georgia citizens of all classes improved educational facilities.

EVERY possible postal facility is to be afforded United States soldiers in Europe, and their friends in the United States who desire to communicate with them. The existing domestic rates will prevail, generally speaking, but the tendency will be to relax all rules that might in any way interfere with correspondence between the men at the front and their people at home. Neither the United States nor its allies, probably, will permit red tape to deprive the troops of comfort in this respect, or in any other, where it can be prevented.